

The
Herkimers
and
Schuylers

BY

P. B. COWEN.

CS
71
H54

Cornell University Library

BOUGHT WITH THE INCOME
FROM THE

SAGE ENDOWMENT FUND

THE GIFT OF

Henry W. Sage

1891

A.196048

26 | 9 | 1905

Cornell University Library

CS71 .H54

Herkimers and Schuylers: an historical s



3 1924 029 842 196

olin



The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

<http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924029842196>



PHOEBE STRONG COWEN.

THE
Herkimers and Schuylers

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE TWO FAMILIES

with Genealogies of the descendants of George Herkimer, the
Palatine, who settled in the Mohawk
Valley, N. Y., in 1721.

BY
PHOEBE STRONG COWEN,

MOTTO:

“He who looketh not backward to his forefathers will never look forward to his posterity.”



ALBANY, N. Y.
JOEL MUNSELL'S SONS, PUBLISHERS.

1903.

CS
71
H54

A.196048

This Volume is
Affectionately Dedicated to the Memory of my Father,
George Strong,
who was born at Old Fort Berkimer,
January, 1803.

Englewood, Chicago,
January, 1903.

THE

Herkimers and Schuylers

INTRODUCTION.

To those descendants of the Herkimers and Schuylers who may choose to peruse these pages I have this to say. I have in this work endeavored to trace the history and lineage of our ancestors for a period of nearly two hundred years, together with the causes or reasons which culminated in their transplanting from the eastern to the western shores of the broad Atlantic; and also to give a partial description of the very important part they have played in the past, in the shaping of the history of our nation.

In my quest for "Garcia," to quote from our friend, Hubbard, of the Roy-crofters, I have gathered these scraps of history from every available source, and though not always finding what I sought, have found many things of interest. The "Garcia," for whom I sought was sometimes discouragingly elusive, though not hidden in the mountain fastnesses or Cuban prisons, was sometime so safely put away among the custodian's manuscript that no entreaty could bring it forth. Finding in my research that the public records of Herkimer county during the revolutionary period, had been destroyed by fire, when the old court-house was burned in 1834, I

then learned that the church records covering the period from 1764 to 1794, kept by the Rev. Abraham Rosecranz, during his pastorate of the Stone church at the Fort, were in the possession of Mr. Peter Starring, of Little Falls, N. Y. The mother of Mr. Starring was a Rosecranz, and these church papers had been in possession of the family since revolutionary days. I wished to see the records of births and marriages of those connected with the Herkimer families, so went to Little Falls. I found that Mr. Starring had been some years dead, and the papers, supposed to be in possession of the family, I was told, had been given over to the keeping of the Herkimer Historical Society. Mr. Robert Earl, Jr., custodian of the historical manuscripts, kindly looked through the collection in search of what I wanted, although he was quite positive, before beginning the search, that he would not find what we sought, as he said the society had asked for the loan of the records in order to copy them, but had been refused. We found nothing but on further inquiry learned that the papers were still in the possession of the gentlemen at Little Falls, who would, on no account, allow them to be seen.

It was previous to the celebration of the centennials of 1877, that I began gathering and noting down whatever scraps of information came in my way, whenever or wherever I found them, with no thought at the time except to gather such material together for my own gratification and the information of my own family and descendants.

Old tales and legends from my grandparents, uncles and aunts, old letters and manuscripts in possession of members of the family, old-time tales and

memories of the oldest living descendants to which I had listened with childish awe. Some documentary histories of the State of New York came in my way. I found them vastly interesting, they told me many things that whetted my appetite for more. Later an old volume of "Annals of Tryon County," a book which had been my father's, long since dead, too long ago for me to have asked of him any questions, but now I began to pore over these old books with great interest. Stories of the Old Fort by aunts and grandmothers came to my mind. I began haunting libraries and book stores, searching genealogical records, old colonial histories, biographical encyclopedias and lists of revolutionary soldiers.

It has required time and patience, but is a work I have thoroughly enjoyed, becoming more and more interested as time passed on.

I have found the state library at the capitol at Albany, N. Y., an interesting place in which to spend days and hours in poring over old books. This seems to be an era of backward looking, every one wanting to know something of their forefathers.

All who care for the glory of country, all who love to study the history of the events which have shaped our colonization, our government and our laws, can but look back with pride upon the story of our patriot ancestors.

The command that we "honor our fathers," is not only a religious requirement but a great maxim of jurisprudence. Those who speak and think of patriotism and virtue, sow in their own minds, and those of others, these loyal traits, and this, in a great measure, goes toward shaping the characters of men, it renews the legends of the past, and stamps

them upon the memory of coming generations. It is a duty we owe our forefathers, that the tales of their prowess, the dangers they incurred, and the wonderful lifting up out of it all into the nation we are to-day, should not be allowed to sink into the oblivion of forgetfulness.

Much has been written and much has been told of the troublous times of those olden days, but there is much still to be dug from the debris of the past, and duly commemorated in song and verse, there is history everywhere. The beautiful valley of the Mohawk abounds in it, the old churches and houses and homes still standing, built when Britons ruled the land, and oft desolated by the torch and tomahawk of the savage Indian, are sacred in our eyes. Let us then teach our children, and our childrens' children the traditions of our ancestors. Let the mother, with glowing pride, tell unto her offspring what those of their own blood and lineage suffered and dared for their country's welfare; let patriotism glow at every hearthstone.

The victory of Oriskany was the contribution of the German immigrants to American independence. Thomas Dunn English says: "The battle was important not only in its immediate, but in its remote consequences," Herkimer and his men ploughed the field, Schuyler sowed, tended and ripened the crop which Gage garnered.

Among the many works I have consulted are Munsell's "Annals of Albany," Benton's Herkimer County, Stone's Life of Brant and Sir William Johnson, The Border Wars and Frontiersman, Colonial New York, O'Callaghan's and Brodhead's Manuscript, law books, and books of records of marriages and

births, and old wills, Albany records with their quaint old Dutch names and stories handed down from mother to son for four generations past.

A year ago I was fortunate in meeting one of the now oldest living descendants of the Herkimers, the venerable John Andrew Fox, of Cuba, Allegany County, N. Y., now in his eighty-seventh year. His mother was Dorothy (Dolly) Herkimer, the youngest child of Joseph Herkimer and Catherine Schuyler. They were the last of the Herkimers to occupy the old Stone House at the Fort, known in history as the Herkimer Mansion, built in 1740, and included, before the French and Indian War, in the Stockaded works called Fort Kourai by the Indians. The mother of Mr. Fox was born in the Old Fort in 1788, and lived there until her marriage. He remembers distinctly of visiting his grandmother when he, a boy of ten, rode on horseback to her home to witness the opening ceremonies of the Erie Canal in 1825; the canal bank was within eight feet of the wall of the house. My great grandmother, Catherine Schuyler Herkimer, was then a woman of seventy-five years of age, she had lived at the Old Fort all her married life and continued to reside there until her death, which occurred about five years later. There are many stories extant of the old life at the Fort, and our grandmother's experience through those trying times, was sometimes very thrilling, to say the least.

It was here they stopped on their way for rest and refreshment, while bearing the litter of the wounded Herkimer, *en route* to his own home at Danube, after the terrible battle of Oriskany. It was fitting that the wounded general should make his last stop

before reaching home at his boyhood^a home, the home built by his father. As I sit here now this stormy November day I am almost in sight, were it not for the hills, of the Old Herkimer Mansion, and the church still standing after 150 years. In a deep cavernous fire-place near me hangs the veritable old copper tea-kettle, once belonging to my great grandmother from which she made the tea for General Washington and his aids on their trip through the valley in the summer of 1783. At my elbow is the old mahogany table brought from Germany with the Palatines, and at this table, covered with snowy linen of their hostess' own weaving, were seated Washington and his officers to partake of the refreshments served them. The old spinning wheel on which the linen was spun still stands in the attic, but the table with its old-time linen cloth has a place of honor in the dining room. What a pity there were no photographs in those days to picture the scenes and faces of long ago. There are some very good oil portraits of General Herkimer extant. I saw one at the Oneida Historical rooms at Utica which was very good and different from any other I have ever seen.

As my aim has been to search the records of both branches of the family, this introduction must serve for both Herkimer and Schuyler lineage. I have intended to trace through only the direct line of our own branch of the two families, except to trace the direct line of General Philip Schuyler from the first American ancestor. I had always been told that my great grandmother, Catherine Schuyler, was a sister of General Philip Schuyler, but I find that this is not correct, their fathers before them were cousins, Gen-

eral Schuyler being descended from Philip Peterson Schuyler and our own branch from David Peterson Schuyler, two brothers whose descendants many times intermarried. I have endeavored to give only authentic information, and to write nothing which could not be vouched for; only a few of these historic places are now left standing, one is the old home of General Herkimer at Danube, another the old stone church at Herkimer, which one can see to-day seemingly in as good repair as ever, with the little winding stair leading to the pulpit where, for so many years, Dominie Rosecranz and Dominie Spinner labored for their people. The old church at Johnstown and the Court House at Fonda are still standing. These records, though very incomplete, I hope you may find satisfactory in a way, and that you may derive as much pleasure in the reading as I have taken in the compiling.

Yours truly,
PHEBE STRONG COWEN,
Mohawk, N. Y.

December, 1901.

THE PALATINES.

The settlement of this country by the Palatines is a matter of history. The Palatinate of the Rhine had been ravaged by war with brief intervals of peace for more than seventy-five years. Houses and villages had been destroyed, and the inhabitants so brutally treated that they at last left their native country in despair, with no hope for justice or toleration left them.

The lower Palatinate of the Rhine is a division of Germany containing the cities of Manheim, Heidelberg, Spires and other cities, mostly in the valley of the Rhine, covering many thousand square miles.

Though belonging to Germany, this country had long been debatable ground. Lying as it did between France and Germany, and the two countries almost constantly at war, it was overrun by the armies of both nations. Religion, so called, was the firebrand between them, and again and again was the Palatinate devastated by the imperial armies. Louvois, the famous French general, under Tourenne, the war minister of Louis XIV., faithfully carried out his master's orders "to devastate the country." Cities and towns were burned; men, women and children were driven forth from their pillaged homes in mid-winter, the ground covered with snow. Two cities and twenty-five towns, it is said, could be seen blazing at one time from the elector's windows. The fanatical Louvois commanded that a desert should be created between the kingdoms of France and Germany. When, finally, peace was declared in 1697,

there was but little left for the afflicted people ; they were destitute and homeless. What wonder that they gladly accepted the friendly hand held out to them, in their distress, by England, offering them a welcome and a home for themselves and their children, where they might enjoy freedom of thought and opinion, and once more become a community of people in their own homes, prosperous and happy. Though the outlook was dreary, hope was forever gone of any good to come to them in the land of their birth. England gave them a warm welcome, but, hospitable as were her people, they could not long tarry there. England had no place on her little island, kind-hearted as were her people, for the thousands who came among them seeking homes ; but far across that great expanse of western waters there was a vast country comparatively unpopulated, or, at least, but thinly so, there was a rich soil, and a mild climate, seemingly a vineyard awaiting its harvesters.

Thither came the first immigration of the Palatines ; but their lines had not yet fallen in pleasant places.

Located at first among the barren pine plains west of the Hudson, they were treated little better than slaves ; their children bound out to service, not allowed to accumulate anything for themselves ; they were dissatisfied and unhappy. It was not for this they had left their native soil. There were fertile lands unoccupied lying still to the westward, and when later immigrations came, they determined to brave everything and journey onward toward the setting sun.

It was cold winter when, finally, tiring of the barrenness of their first location, they made their toilsome journey on foot, some of them scantily

clothed, and so destitute of food, says one historian, that they were obliged to seek relief from the so-called savage red man while in their search for home and better lands. The appeal, however, was not made in vain. The Indians treated their white brothers in distress with much kindness, showing them their hunting grounds, and living with them in amity for more than a score of years. The later immigration of Palatines did not stop in the Schoharie country. The Mohawk valley was then an unbroken wilderness, but the rich alluvial lands lying along the river reminded them of their old homes upon the borders of the Rhine. About one hundred of them secured the patent to the Burnettsfield grant. A part of them did not reach the lands assigned to them till the spring of 1723. The third immigration of the Palatines occurred somewhere early in the year of 1721. Among the immigrants came the Herkimer or Ergheimer family, as the name was then spelled. Of this family, previous to their arrival in America, I have been unable to obtain any account. They were a sturdy and industrious people, these Palatines, not willing to settle down on the shores of the Hudson as bondsmen, but wanting their own lands and homes and churches and schools and the free exercise of their Protestant religion.

Among these people, John Jost Herkimer seems to have been a leader; a young man of perhaps twenty-five or thirty, with his young wife, Catherine, his father, Jurgh (George), and his mother, Madaline, middle-aged people, we suppose, and some ninety others, brave, hopeful men and women, ready to venture into these unknown western wilds among the wild beasts and wilder savages for the sake of peaceful homes.



MOHAWK RIVER AT GERMAN FLATS.

As to-day we are borne so swiftly on by steam and electric cars through this now thickly populated valley, how little can we realize the terrors which must daily and nightly have beset those brave foremothers of ours in that long distant past of 175 years ago. John Jost Herkimer, as I have said, was a leader among his people. Soon after reaching these shores, he, with others, petitioned Governor Burnett for leave to purchase land of the Indians. At a meeting of the governor and his council, September 9, 1721, this leave was granted them. July 9, 1723, the purchase was concluded, and the deed signed by the Indians, the land thus purchased lying on both sides of the Mohawk river, beginning below the Little Falls, and extending to what is now Frankfort. The colonial patent was dated April 30, 1725, and was granted to ninety-four persons, consisting of twenty-two families, among them Jurgh Herkimer, John Jost Herkimer, Madaline and Catherine Herkimer; giving to each patentee one hundred acres of land. Ninety-four hundred acres were covered with the patent. John Jost Herkimer drew the lot of one hundred acres, known as lot thirty-six, one-half mile east of the stone church. There he built a home and lived for many years. His children, five sons and eight daughters, were all born there. This home, which he afterward gave to his son George, was still standing in 1850, but has now disappeared. The remaining lots belonging to the Herkimer family were lots forty-four, twenty-four and five.

Before the French and Indian War, while his children were yet young, John Jost Herkimer built a stone mansion about fifty rods west of the church.

This home was enclosed within the walls of the fort previous to the year 1756. A description of the stone house and church will be given later. John Jost Herkimer was a man of sagacity and ability. He accumulated wealth in lands and chattels and slaves, and was prominent in the affairs of men. The Herkimers early exhibited evidence of thrift far ahead of others of the Palatine settlers in the erection of costly edifices and the possession of many broad acres purchased subsequent to the Burnettsfield tract. If John Jost Herkimer was married previous to 1725, as we suppose he was, from the fact that the four lots drawn by the Herkimers as shown by the patent were afterward known to be in possession of other members of the family, and upon one of these lots the stone mansion afterward included in the fort was built. He evidently had no children born at that date to whom land could be allotted, as none of his children are named among the patentees. The two women whose names appear are not again mentioned until the death of John Jost Herkimer in 1775, when in his will he refers to his beloved wife Catherine.

A deed was executed July 1, 1745, by Gertrude Petrie and her family, to forty-six of the Burnettsfield lot owners for the laying out of a village by the German inhabitants. The new lots were not distributed until 1793, when both Jurgh (George) Herkimer and his son Johan Jost were dead. Also Nicholas, the General, and his brothers Henry, Joseph and George were then dead.

Phineas Gatz was the commissioner to make the division, which was a singular proceeding. The 62½ acres were divided into forty-six lots, in each of the

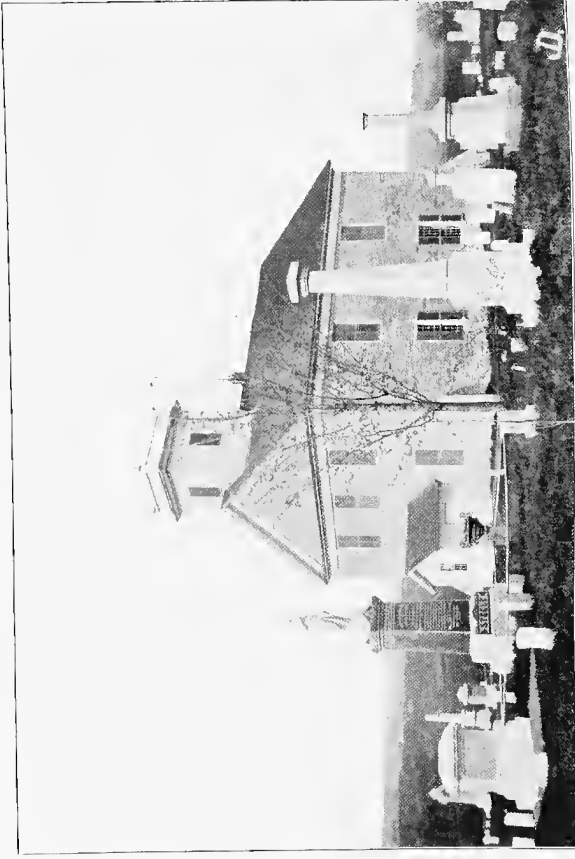
two divisions of the town, the present Main street of the village being the dividing line. It had been thought that the high ridge which had fallen to Mrs. Petrie in the first division of the lots was eminently suitable for their village home. A map was made showing the position and number of the lots, the forty-six names were written on slips of paper and the slips put in a hat, and as the names were drawn out they were written down on the successive lots from one up to forty-six. Each person, whether dead or alive, whose name was read was assigned two lots of the same number, one in each division. Johan Jost Herkimer was assigned lots forty-five. He had been many years dead. So, too, had John Jost Petrie and nearly all the others whose names were used in the proceeding.

Under this partition the titles of lots in that part of the village have been held, and deeds made by numbers, according to that drawing.

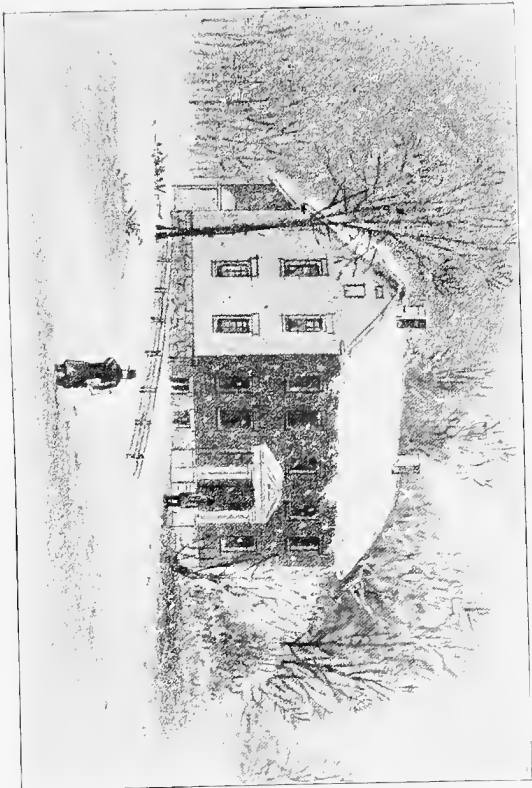
What is now the village of Herkimer was then known as Fort Dayton. Where the Court House and Reformed Church now stand was within the lines of the stockade. The County Clerk's office is on the site of the ditch that was outside the breast-works. The Masonic Lodge, in 1794, had the names of John and Joseph Herkimer among its members.

The lots drawn by the Herkimers were on the south side of the river, near the old stone church, and the island opposite called Herkimer's Island. Nicholas, afterwards General Herkimer, being the eldest son, born about 1728, and Elizabeth Barbara, born 1726, the eldest daughter and child. She was married in 1743, to Peter David Schuyler of Albany. Their marriage is recorded in the Dutch Reformed Church at Albany.

A trading post had been established at Oswego to secure the friendship of the Six Nations and to divert the trade from Montreal to Albany. The food supply of the garrison had to be carried in batteaux up the Mohawk river to Rome, thence to Wood Creek and through the Oneida Lake and Oswego River to Lake Ontario. Among the earliest contractors with the colonial government for forwarding supplies was John Jost Herkimer. He must have begun soon after the fort was built. In 1728, in act of colonial assembly, permission was given for an appropriation to John Jost Herkimer for supplies, etc., and again in 1737, an act that John Jost Herkimer, Henry Van Rennsalaer and John Harmon Wendell had the contract for three years to furnish victualing for the troops, and also the furnishing a sufficient number of batteaux to transport the twenty-five soldiers and the doctor, with their baggage and two men to assist, in going to and coming from Oswego; and also to carry the baggage of the soldiers and doctors in wagons, each way between Albany and Schenectady. For these services they were to receive annually the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds. This contract was renewed, with the addition of Gerald Lansing, for the term of two years, to 1743. In 1744 the same contract was made with John Jost Herkimer and Gerald Lansing, they also to furnish supplies to the garrison for the payment of which the colonial government in April, 1748, appropriated the sum of seven hundred and fifty-three pounds. It is probable that John Jost Herkimer and his associates had also a profitable business in transporting the goods of the traders to and from Albany.



FT. HERKIMER CHURCH



GEN. HERKIMER'S HOME AT DANUBE.

Previous to 1770 there were no public highways west of the German-Flatts. In 1772 an act was passed for the better laying out and clearing, and keeping in repair, of the public highway in the counties of Albany and Tryon. The counties were divided into districts and commissioners appointed for each district. John Jost Herkimer was appointed one of the commissioners for Kingsfield district, on the south side of the river, from Little Falls to the western limits of the town. His son, Nicholas, one of the commissioners for the Canajoharie district. John Jost Herkimer continued to hold this office until April, 1775.

Next to that of Sir William Johnson, the Herkimer family was the most important in the valley. In 1752 John Jost with his son, Henry, bought 2,324 acres of land on the south bank of the river, extending from Lindsay's patent to the easternmost Burnetts-field lots. In 1755 there were granted patents to John Joseph Herkimer and Nicholas Herkimer and fifteen others, a tract containing thirty-four thousand acres of land, comprising most of the German-Flatts and including nearly the whole of the present town of Columbia.

The Stone Mansion, known as the fort, was built in 1740, and stood on the ground now occupied by the south bank of the Erie canal, in the village of Fort Herkimer, and about fifty rods west of the stone church, which was also surrounded by earthworks similar to the fort. The church is still standing in good condition to-day. The first church built on the site was built of logs in 1725. As soon after the arrival of the colonists as they had erected shelters to cover their own heads from the storm, they

looked about for a place of worship and began to hew the logs for their little church. On September 30, Nicholas Woolover, one of the patentees, gave a deed for the lot, which was lot thirty. The church was forty-eight by fifty-eight feet. In 1751, they began the work of erecting the present stone church. The work was interrupted by the French and Indian War, at the close of which it was completed. The first minister was a brother of the Rev. Abraham Rosecranz, his name is not now known. He served the people for many years as teacher and preacher. No church records can be found until the pastorate of the Rev. Abraham Rosecranz, who succeeded him. When he came to the valley, I could not learn, but the marriage records in the Capitol library, at Albany, give the date of his marriage to Mary Herkimer as occurring in April, 1758. He became pastor of the Fort Herkimer church some time previous to 1764, as the church records in his hand were kept from 1764 to 1794. In 1802 the Rev. John P. Spinner was called to the pastorate of the church and served them faithfully for forty-eight years. He was father of the late Hon. Francis Spinner, who served for so long a time in the United States treasury department. At the Spinner home, at Mohawk, N. Y., I had the privilege, several years ago, of looking through and examining the books and manuscripts in the extensive historical collection of Hon. Francis Spinner. These books were then in charge of his brother, Mr. Jacob Spinner, who, at that time, occupied the house.

The Rev. Abraham Rosecranz died in 1796, at his home at Fall Hill, opposite the Little Falls. He was greatly beloved by his people and successful in



DOMINIE SPINNER.

his ministry. At his death, which occurred in the winter, 120 well-filled sleighs followed his remains to his resting place, underneath the pulpit of the church where he had labored for so many years. The pulpit, at that time, was on the south side, opposite the original entrance. The financial needs of the church, at that date, were provided for by the rental of lands deeded in trust for that purpose. The church is still standing in good preservation and, unless ruthlessly destroyed, bids fair to stand for one hundred years to come. This was the first church in the valley built for European worship. In 1812 there was a second story added to the church, with a gallery; and, sometime later, there has been a modern reading desk or pulpit added, though the old winding stair still leads to the old pulpit, and the sounding board is still overhead.

In the early history of the church there were no statistical reports required; but, in 1812, it was ordered that an annual report be made from each church of the number of communicants and families. The building begun in 1746, and delayed by the Indian troubles, was finally completed in 1757. Its dimensions were forty-eight by fifty-eight feet and seventeen feet high, of stone, with heavy angular abutments at the corners, the door near the center of the north side, with the addition of eight feet to the height in 1812. At this time the north door was closed and a new one made at the west end. It is a noble old building, antique and impressive. It stands a monument of the past; its walls are firm and solid still, and, for many and many a year, it will stand as a landmark of the days when blood ran freely and many lost their lives by the Indian toma-

hawk and the French bayonet. Many of the remains of these defenders of their people found repose around these walls; and, though unmarked, they are consecrated in the hearts of their descendants. The building was enclosed within the stockaded walls of the fort, as seen in the plan and profile of retrenched work around Herkimer house, at German Flatts, 1756. It was here the people fled for protection and refuge when the land was laid waste by the French and Indians in 1758. Again, in 1772, it became a place of refuge from Indians and Tories. On the 28th of June, 1775, a council was held here, in the fort, with the Indians, when the Oneidas and Tuscaroras ceded to the State that part of the territory lying between the Unadilla and Chenango rivers.

In 1775 Col. Willet's forces were concentrated at the fort.

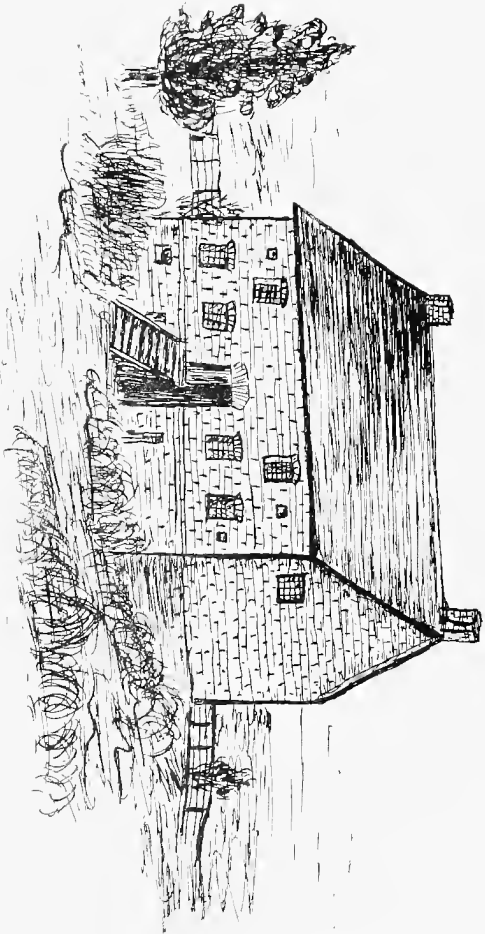
In 1788 the States of Massachusetts and New York both claimed the lands lying beyond Fort Stanwix (now Rome), then inhabited by the Six Nations, and containing three million acres of land. The dispute, however, was amicably settled, and in September of that year Governor Clinton held a treaty with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix. The whole plains were covered with Indians in their fantastic dress. The French ambassador and his wife were present, the lady coming on from New York to witness the event out of curiosity to see this great assemblage of savages.

Among the revolutionary records in Albany, N. Y., at the State Capitol, I find in the list of soldiers, nine of the name of Herkimer, besides the Brigadier General Nicholas Herkimer. There were Colonel John Joseph Herkimer, who afterwards

went to Canada; Captain Henry Herkimer, of the Fourth regiment; Captain George Herkimer, afterward Colonel; Nicholas, of the Fourth regiment; George, of the Fourth; Joseph, of the Fourth; George Herkimer, of the Second; Nicholas, of the Second, and Abraham, of the Second. At the first organization after the war George's name appears as Lieutenant of the Fourth company.

The Herkimer Mansion, built in 1740, was of stone, forty feet wide and seventy feet long, the walls two feet thick; it was two stories high, with a basement and attic, the roof very steep and covered with shingles three feet long; there were six windows, six port holes and a door on the north side, besides two front windows in the basement; four windows, one door and six port holes on the south side, and one window and four port holes on the east side; also a door in the basement, or ground floor, wide enough to drive a loaded team through. The basement under the east end of the building was a store room, under the west half of the house was a cellar, each about thirty-five feet square; the only opening in the west end of cellar was a window; the main entrances to the building were two doors, one on the north, the other on the south side. The hallway, twelve feet wide, running through the middle of the building, with a grand staircase of white oak, leading to the second story. Near the north entrance, which was at the front of the house, were two doors, one opening into the east room, the other into the west room, the hall dividing the house into two rooms on the main floor, and the east room being again subdivided into a kitchen or living room, a bed-room, and a pantry, thus leaving the main room about forty by

twenty-nine feet. The staircase, broad and easy of ascent, wide enough for four people to walk abreast in descending, led to the second story, which was also divided into three rooms and a bed-room over the hall at the head of the stairs. The window and door frames, casings, doors and floors were all made of white oak; there were broad old fireplaces in both upper and lower rooms, with pothook and trammel, backlog and firestick of tradition blazing on the old andirons or (firedogs), which, on a cold day, gave the grand old rooms an air of comfort and cheerfulness seldom found in the present day. The description of this old, historic home was obtained from Mrs. Margaret Cristman, mother of Mrs. Dr. Fox, of Mohawk, N. Y. She was born in the old fort December 1, 1798, and spent all her girlhood there until her marriage in 1719, to John I. Cristman; she was the only daughter of Mary Herkimer Tygert, her mother dying during her infancy. She was brought up by her grandmother, Catherine Schuyler Herkimer, at her home at the old fort. A Mr. and Mrs. Palmer lived in the east end of the house for seven years previous to its final destruction. Mrs. Palmer's father, Mr. Chowder, taught the school at Fort Herkimer village and was chorister in the old church when the second story was added to the old walls. The two old ladies, says Dr. Fox, to whom I am indebted for the preceding description, agree in every particular as to the internal arrangement of the house, and to the correctness of the description, which also tallies with that given by Henry and John Strong, sons of Catherine Herkimer, who were also born at the old fort and spent a portion of their boyhood there. John Andrew Fox, another grand-



THE HERKIMER MANSION.

son, remembers the old house well. These three were great-grandsons of Henry Herkimer, the second son of John Jost Herkimer. The large basement of the house was, no doubt, built to be used as a storehouse for the goods to be transported to the forts at Oswego, in the carrying trade between this fort on Lake Ontario and the source of supplies at Albany, while John Jost was in the carrying business for the government, furnishing the supplies for the fort.

In 1756 the Herkimer house, with the stone church and several smaller buildings, had been fortified by Sir William Johnson and enclosed with earthworks. The French "Itinerary," written in 1757, gives a full description of "Fort Kourai," as the Indians called it, and the Herkimer house. The stockades have been so many times described I will not repeat it here. There were three other stone buildings to which the inhabitants fled upon the approach of the Indians; the church which stood about fifty rods east of the Herkimer house, and was enclosed in the stockade; a stone building which is now the Steel place, and one on the Snell place still further east. The people would gather for safety, and flee from one to the other of these until they reached the fort where they felt themselves secure. To this place of refuge the people fled again and again.

In 1758, during the French and Indian War, the fort was commanded by Colonel Charles Clinton, father of General James and Governor George Clinton. Captain Nicholas Herkimer was at the fort and the Herkimer family were occupying their home there. I have said that the Fort Herkimer church

was the first church built for the worship of Europeans and that of their descendants.

The Indian mission church, known as the Indian Castle, may have been built earlier, though Sir William Johnson had not been appointed superintendent of Indian affairs until 1757, when he succeeded Colonel Peter Schuyler. He had, however, acted as Indian agent under colonial appointment from August, 1749.

The protection by forts could not have been attempted had not the chiefs of the Susquehannas and Delawares desired them to be built for their security as well as for the settlers. They urged the governor to make war against the Ohio Indians. All that year, after the defeat of Braddock, the French and Indians were murdering and destroying his majesty's subjects and the Indians friendly to them. Sir William Johnson, in a letter to the Lords of Trade, says: "I gathered together all the Indians I could get together, with the militia, and took post at the German Flatts." In November of the same year the Indian sachem, chief of the Oneidas, met his white brothers in council and made a speech at Fort Herkimer, Rudolph Schumaker and John Jost Herkimer and others who understood the Indian language being present to interpret. On the 30th of April, 1758, Fort Herkimer, commanded by Captain Nicholas Herkimer, was attacked by a large body of Indians. The German minister and a majority of the inhabitants saved themselves by fleeing to the fort. The Palatine settlement was destroyed, many were slain and nearly 100 carried into captivity.

The causes leading up to this terrible and bloody war were many. Jealousy and suspicion had been aroused in the Indian. From trusting in and believ-

ing them to be their friends, they had come to look upon the white man as their enemy, covetous of their lands, and smiling only when there was something to gain. Back in 1701, the five nations who were at the head of the confederacy of Indian nations had defined the limits with great precision as to the boundaries of their hunting grounds, which were the great lakes of Ontario and Erie and all the lands surrounding them for a distance of sixty miles. This was to be the sole and absolute property of the nation, to be secured to them forever, and as a proof of perpetual alliance; and to support our rights against any claims of the French, they were willing to yield to Great Britain the sovereignty over the domain, to be secured and protected by forts, erected whenever and wherever it should be thought proper. With this treaty was given a deed to the surrender of the lands. The advantage to us was greater than we could have possibly expected. Had the colonial government adhered to these terms, all would have been well; but year after year passed by, the white settlers constantly encroaching upon their Indian neighbors. A deputation of the Indians waited upon Governor Clinton with their grievances. A committee had been appointed to meet with the commissioners to consult as to what methods were to be used to preserve the friendship of the Six Nations, and to prevent the French and their allies from encroaching on Indian lands. Such an interview seemed practically necessary in order to renew and confirm the league of amity between us, but affairs did not run smoothly. The Indian deputation came, but the answers to their complaints were not satisfactory. They expressed their resentment by an

abrupt and hasty departure. This was on the 14th of June, 1754. The friendship and alliance of the Six Nations was a very important matter to the British colonies. Great surprise was felt that the Indians should be allowed to depart without measures being taken to redress their grievances; fatal consequences were likely to follow. A speedy interview was necessary to be held, with all due regard to the convenience of the red men, and if Albany was objectionable some other place to their satisfaction should be chosen. Some person of decision and character should be sent among them to endeavor to remove any prejudice which the Six Nations may have imbibed at this critical juncture and to examine into their complaints in order to take proper and legal measures for their redress. On the 27th the Mohawk Indians met the governor and counsel to "unfold their minds and redress their grievances." One was that at the former meeting the then governor had turned his back on them and departed, the other was concerning their land. They complained that the writings covered all their land; that they had nothing left that was their own; they were very poor. "The governor had turned his back upon the five nations, and the French were doing all in their power to draw our people to them." "In former times we were a powerful people. Col. Schuyler came often among us, and by these means kept us together. Some of our people have large open ears, and talk a little broken English and Dutch, and they hear sometimes what is said by the Christian settlers near them."

But, instead of the redress which might have been expected, the papers were all sent to Great Britain to be laid before His Majesty, the King. To the

Indians, ignorant of business forms, this meant much, but the deputy-general and members of assembly knew that it was not only irregular, but impractical. Lands were surveyed and sold in larger quantities than appeared in the deeds, and by people who had no right whatever to sell them. These abuses were not confined to one province or people; they were felt in every province and extended to every tribe of Indians with whom we had dealings, and though all nations did not take up the hatchet against us, they were, more or less, our friends according as the fortunes of war favored us, or were against us.

It should be small wonder that the Indians were jealous in a matter that concerned their very existence. While we confined our settlements to the seacoast and the lower St. Lawrence we were not deemed invaders, but when we began to push them to the north and to the west, as our own settlements increased in size and numbers, large tracts of land were required, then the Indian began to grow cautious and wary in the matter. In October, 1767, in a letter from Sir William Johnson to General Gage, he says: "The Indians have proposed frequently that we should not exceed certain limits in our purchases, etc., and the government was so sensible of this that an establishment of a certain boundary line between each of the colonies and the Indian nations throughout the whole continent was made. The people on the frontier may not always be the aggressors, but they certainly are so very often. This seems to confirm the jealousy and resentment of the Indians, and our enemies, who are among them, greatly increase both, for the Indians both receive and give credit to their report, and they say

they have in vain waited the fulfilling of our promises. They have received a very large belt from an officer on the Mississippi, with a message that they be not longer trifled with by the English, for he, having sat quietly down for some time and being about to rise, luckily discovered his axe by his side and found that it was as sharp as ever. Therefore, he exhorted them to take up their axes likewise. * * * I see nothing but a general tendency to a rupture which I am at a loss to prevent. * * *

“To His Excellency, General Gage.”

Again on December 24th, of the same year “many promises were found necessary to be made by captains and commanders-in-chief, which they had no prospect whatever of performing. This, with the wrongs and intrusions they meet, are a plain intimation to them of our dislike and our intention to destroy their liberty. Excited by revenge, they endeavor to destroy and retard the growth of the settlements which they feel will finally swallow them up.” How just that fear! Now, that 150 years have passed, where are they, the Indians? Their once forest home knows them no more, driven westward and still westward, until the name of Indian is almost a myth in this fair land which was once their own possession.

By the reduction of Canada the English became sole possessors here. Our people constantly encroached upon the savages, as we called them, wronged and insulted them. Congress paid no heed to their bitter complaints, and though we paid dearly for it all during the Indian war, the punishment falling alike upon the just and the unjust, no sooner was the war terminated, and the peace of 1764 declared, than it all began

again. The assurance of the colonial government from time to time, that their affairs were under consideration, and that the abuses should be remedied, did not prevent them from again taking up arms. A good deal depended upon whether the colonies acted quickly in the matter of the Canadian trade. The constant removal and short terms of the colonial governors was bad ; they would no sooner become acquainted with affairs, and begin to understand the situation, before a new governor would be appointed, a stranger to Indian affairs, who knew nothing of the matter, and again the constant jealousies among those in high places kept them bickering among themselves, with no eye for Indian needs.

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since, in August, 1877, the people of central New York and the Mohawk valley had gathered together to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the battle of Oriskany, considering it eminently proper in that era of centenary celebrations that one of the most desperate and sanguinary, and as after events proved, one of the most important battles of the American Revolution, should be properly commemorated. The Oneida Historical Society of Utica took the matter in hand, and on the 19th of June, at a meeting of the common council, the arrangements were made, and committees appointed, and invitations issued which met with a hearty response. The historic grounds were thrown open to the public and all due preparations made. Nature smiled on the people, and gave them a perfect day in which to express their gratitude and appreciation of the perils of their forefathers.

The day was ushered in by guns fired at sunrise from the one-time battlefield ; the hills and valleys

were black with people, old and young and middle-aged, on foot, on horseback, and in wagons; by rail and steamer — all roads led to Oriskany on that day. It was estimated that between sixty and seventy-five thousand people filled the hills and valleys. As the column passed the ravine marked by a flag the troops dipped their colors in salute. This was received by the multitude with cheers; this was the place where, one hundred years before, Herkimer's brave men had laid down their lives for their country's cause. The column was just one hour and one-half in passing a given point. Many men of note honored themselves by accepting the invitation, and giving their presence, and taking a part in these ceremonies. Herkimer, at the time of his death, was but forty-nine years old; short, slender, of dark complexion, with black hair and dark eyes. After the battle General Herkimer was carried on a litter of boughs from the battlefield to Fort Herkimer, where they halted; and from there, by boat most of the way, to his own home at Little Falls. The distance from the battlefield to his home, over the route they traveled, was thirty-five miles.

Schuyler was bitterly opposed by his officers in sending relief to Fort Stanwix, on the plea that it would weaken the defenses at Albany. However he acted promptly in the matter, saying "I will take the responsibility myself; where is the brigadier who will command the relief?" Benedict Arnold, then unstained by treason, promptly accepted the leadership of the band. St. Leger had fled in such haste, that his men had thrown away their packs in their flight; the flight says an old historian had become a disgraceful rout. The English historian, however,

does not put it in quite that light, though the story of Oriskany has been more faithfully told by the British than by many American authors, who, at that date, did not appreciate its place in history.

The battle of Oriskany was an intimation, couched in unmistakable language, of the vast mistake the British government had made in their reliance on the Tory element for the subjugation of the provinces. It was Oriskany that taught the English that the Indians as allies were sometimes dangerous; they could not always be depended upon. A reverse threw them into a panic, and if they could not plunder the garrison of the valley, as they had been promised, they turned upon their friends and plundered them. A scalp was a scalp in Indian ethics, whether it came from the head of friend or foe, and if they got their price, who was to be the wiser as to whence it came? Herkimer, the brave and gallant soldier, gave his life for the cause at Oriskany. The Tryon county militia held the field and carried off their wounded at their leisure; the result of the battle was the raising of the siege at Fort Stanwix. Back to back, shoulder to shoulder, they had faced the foe. Where shelter could be had they stood together two and two, so that one might fire while the other loaded, and when the fight grew closer the knife ended the contest. The ground tells the story of this terrible struggle; the British forces had chosen well their ground. The firing began from the hills, which curved like a scimiter from the west to the east on the north of the river. Herkimer, with the advance, had crossed the ravine. As he reached the center of the curve his horse was shot beneath him. The flag on the hill now marks the spot where

he fell. A furious storm of wind and rain came up, lulling for a time the din of battle. After five hours of desperate encounter the British fell back. The wounded Herkimer and his gallant men held the ground. In vain they begged the general for permission to remove him from the place of danger, and shelter him from the storm, but the sturdy soldier only replied, "I will face the enemy." So they brought his saddle, and with his back against the tree, calmly smoking his pipe, he sat giving his orders and directing the battle, in the meantime his life blood flowing from the wounded leg, which could receive no attention until the battle was over. How the lack of timely attention and the unskillful amputation cost the brave general his life has passed into history. Many were the lives laid down on that bloody field, the Thermopylæ of America it may well be called. After one hundred years have passed, we begin to know and appreciate what the defeat of St. Leger meant to the struggling Americans. The success of St. Leger at Oriskany would have been fatal to the cause. Albany would have fallen, and Gates would then have found the valley overrun with Tories.

The men who stood upon the hillsides on that 6th of August, or those who were struggling through the ravine, were no more aware of the extent of the perils they were encountering than they were of the magnitude of the outcome of the happenings of that memorable day and those immediately following. They did not then appreciate, though it was true that the gateway to the Mohawk which they were defending with their lives, was, as I said before, a modern Thermopylæ. If the forces of Sir Henry Clinton



HERKIMER DIRECTING BATTLE.

and St. Leger had been united there would have been for us no triumph at Saratoga, no surrender of Burgoyne. In the not far away future the part taken by the patriots of the Mohawk valley in shaping these events of the future will be better understood than now, and some historian of the future will take up the work and proclaim the story of the prowess of the hills and valleys of the Mohawk, that the sons and daughters, descendants of these historic homes, may read with pride and pleasure of the heroes of these early days. They were dark and dreadful days — families divided among themselves, none knowing whom to trust. England was our mother country in more senses than one ; there were many ties to bind us. Persecution had driven us from Holland and from Germany. England had held out to us a helping hand which we, in our extremity, had gladly accepted. The English had been our brothers ; the citizens of London had appealed to the king to “stop the unnatural and unfortunate war ;” Burke had pleaded for conciliation ; Chatham had rejoiced “that America resisted,” but still hoped that Britain would prevent a separation. Wise men declared that the war would be desperate, but it was in the colonies that the magnitude of the contest was felt. The darkness rested especially on New York, surrounded as she was on all sides by the enemy ; not only on all sides, but in their very midst. But the faithful ones faltered not ; if for a moment they were dismayed, the next they gathered strength and took courage from every defeat. It was indeed a trial of men’s souls, and strength, and fortitude, and endurance. The wheat and the chaff were soon separated, the refuse blown to one side to swell the

ranks of the enemy ; the true and the tried coming forth like wood and marble from the hand of the polisher, with all the beautiful grain brought to the surface. The British commanders at New York and Montreal aimed to grind the patriots of the Mohawk valley between the upper and nether millstones of their armies, but they only succeeded in uniting true hearts in one common cause ; bringing out in their true colors, by this grinding process, the hardness and beauty of the metal of these granite-hearted people. Strong in their adherence to the right, there had been little thus far in their lives to bring out the softness of their natures. Burgoyne met with no set back until Oriskany, the most bloody battle of the revolution, says the annalist ; when, on the 6th of August, 1777, General Nicholas Herkimer, at the head of 800 militia — valley farmers, called “ The Tryon County Militiamen ” — marching to the relief of beleaguered Fort Schuyler, was ambuscaded by Brant, Sir John Johnson, and St. Leger. One-half of Herkimer’s force was destroyed, the brave general receiving a mortal wound, but refusing to leave the field. The fighting was terrific. The Indians had expected an easy victory. St. Leger had told them they need not fight, they could sit by and smoke their pipes and watch the redcoats whip the rebels. Instead, their best and finest chiefs had fallen ; their losses were appalling. Suspecting treachery, they began to sneak away. St. Leger refused to abandon the siege until told that Arnold, with a much larger force, was marching to the assistance of Gansevoort. Reluctantly he then gave the order to retreat. The retreat soon became a flight, and the Indians scalped captives and Englishmen alike. The American flag,



GEN. NICHOLAS HERKIMER.

the Stars and Stripes, first fluttered in the breeze in the face of an enemy at Fort Schuyler. It was a rude emblem, the blue from an old coat, the white from a shirt, and the red from a petticoat of a soldier's wife. This was also the first time in the history of the country that the British ensign hung as a captive underneath the American colors. Burgoyne never recovered from the blow administered at Oriskany.

Up to the spring of 1775 the attachment of the colonies to England was sincere and ardent. Of all the colonies New York, next to Virginia, was bound to England by the strongest ties. At the outbreak of the revolution Dutch was the common language of the province, and to Holland is due more than to any other nation the decision of New York in the great conflict.

New York city extended a mile and a half in length, and half a mile in width, and was built up as far as the "Fields," which is the city hall park of today. There were elegant country houses along the river, and large manor houses, with their libraries and state dining-rooms filled with massive, beautiful furniture and decorations. Massachusetts led the procession towards the separation from the mother country. The Puritan influence in New England was powerful. Tryon had been removed to North Carolina in 1771. The fourth Provincial Congress assembled at White Plains July 9, 1776. The first legislature of the State of New York assembled at Kingston September 9, 1777; on October 13, 1778, they convened at Poughkeepsie, as Kingston had then been burned. Tryon county, organized from Albany in 1772 and named in honor of Governor Tryon, was divided into five districts. In 1778 the

county, then called Montgomery, was organized into townships; the then German Flatts district became the town of Herkimer and the Kingsland district took the name of German Flatts. This was done by the legislature through a mistake, which was soon discovered, but was thought of too little importance to make any change. In 1772, while the court-house at Johnstown was being erected, Governor Tryon and his wife visited the Baronial Mansion at Johnson Hall. While there the baronet called together the Indian sachems in a council at Johnson Hall that His Excellency might hear some Indian grievances, and also to show the governor the confidence which the Indians reposed in himself as their agent. The Hon. Oliver De Lancy and Henry White, government officers, and others were present at this Indian treaty. On his journey up the Mohawk the governor reviewed three regiments, one at Johnstown, one at Canajoharie, the other at Fort Herkimer. Among the justices appointed for Tryon county, May 26, 1772, are Peter Ten Broeck and Henry Frey; assistant, John Frey, who later, as Major John Frey, became sheriff of Tryon county, after the flight of the Tory, White, to Canada. Rudolph Shoemaker and Frederick Bellinger were also assistant justices. Hendrick Frey was the son-in-law of old John Jost Herkimer, having married the sixth daughter, Elizabeth. Rudolph Shoemaker and Peter Ten Broeck also married Herkimer girls, the first marrying Gertrude, the second Anna Herkimer. Frederick Bellinger and young Peter Ten Broeck were grandsons of the old Palatine.

The court-house for Tryon county, built in 1772, is still standing, facing the depot of the New York

Central Railroad at Fonda, the only colonial court-house now remaining in the State.

In a bill for expenses of Tryon county, June 15, 1774, there is charged: Cash paid Col. Hendrick Frey for seventy-five days' attendance at court as member of assembly, forty-five pounds. Cash paid Rudolph Shoemaker for four days' attendance, four pounds.

In the summer of 1783 General Washington, with General Clinton and others of the staff, including, it is said, General Gansevoort and General Hamilton, as he was accompanied by a retinue of officers consisting of his aides and others, made a tour of the Mohawk valley to visit the frontier posts and those parts which had been the theater of important transactions during the war. He had, previous to this, established a magazine of supplies at Fort Herkimer for the western garrisons, sufficient for 500 men for ten months.

Colonel Willett was in command at Fort Herkimer at the time. The visit of General Washington with his retinue was an event to long be remembered in the valley. He had won the adoring love of the people and stood like a god among them; they were almost ready to fall down and worship at his feet. The people, the masses, no matter how much those high in authority might quibble among themselves and quarrel over matters both great and small, as we know they did, beginning, almost before the British armies had left our shores, to fling stones, as you might say, at one another, but as I said the people looked upon Washington as their deliverer; he had led them through the dark waters of their tribulation out into the fair land of promise. They could not

show their love enough for him ; no homage seemed too great ; and this journey of his through the valley was a triumphal progress, remembered to be told to their children and their children's children. Wherever he dined, or lunched, or slept, it was almost a sacred memory. " Washington had slept in this bed during his progress through the valley ; Washington had dined here, or lunched there ; under this tree or that had been spread the table for him and his officers." One old lady boasted for many years that her mother had washed a pair of silk stockings for Washington as he stopped at the old stone fort for a day. My own great-grandmother had her old mahogany table, brought from the German fatherland, spread beneath a tree, covered with the whitest of home-made linen on which to serve the dinner for Washington and his officers. This table now stands at my elbow, quaint in its antiquity. Preserved as a relic of the past, it is still spread with snowy linen, spun and woven by the same old grandmother who served the feast on that day, and the shining brass teakettle from which their tea was made stands near. These valuable old relics are now in the possession of Mrs. Eliza Fox, of Mohawk, N. Y., whose mother, Margaret Cristman, was granddaughter of Katharine Schuyler Herkimer, who served the dinner that day at her home at the old fort, to General Washington, General Clinton, General Gansevoort, General Hamilton and several other officers, including Colonel Willett, who was, at that time, in command at Fort Herkimer. General Washington and his suite made the famous journey from Schenectady to Fort Stanwix on horseback. Not long after the ratification of peace Washington resigned his com-



JNO. ANDREW FOX.

mand and retired to private life until called again by the people to take the reins of government in hand as their first president.

The old stone mansion, the most important at Fort Herkimer, had been garrisoned at various periods since 1757, when the fort contained one hundred and fifty soldiers and two hundred settlers, the garrison remaining there until the close of the French war, part of the time under the command of Captain Nicholas Herkimer. In 1776 it had been again fitted up and garrisoned.

After peace was declared it once more became the quiet home of the Herkimer family and was occupied by Joseph Herkimer, Jr., son of Henry Herkimer, and his family under a life lease from his grandfather, Johan Jost Herkimer. John Herkimer, the youngest son of the old Palatine, died in 1817. Joseph Herkimer, Jr., was undoubtedly living at the time of the death of his uncle John, as in the settling up of the estate after his death, in the celebrated lawsuit as to who was heir under the will, Joseph Herkimer, Jr., was declared to be entitled to 1-12 of the estate as heir-at-law of his father, Henry Herkimer, and 1-45 in right of his wife, Catharine Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of Elizabeth Barbara Herkimer, the eldest daughter of the testator. How many years after 1817 Joseph lived I do not know, but his wife, Katharine, lived to be very old, dying somewhere about 1830. Her grandson remembers her very well. The old lady was still living at the old stone house in 1825, at the opening of the Erie canal. Andrew J. Fox, a grandson, now in his 89th year, remembers of going on horseback to visit his grandmother at the old stone house, then called the "Old Fort," when

he, a lad of ten, went to see the grand opening of the Erie canal. Henry Strong, another grandson, went through on one of the first boats that went through the canal. He had a contract for building some of the locks and bridges of the canal and went through on the same boat with Governor Clinton. His mother, Katharine Herkimer, was the daughter of Joseph Herkimer, Jr., and was born at the old fort in October, 1780, where she lived with her three sisters until their marriage. The old home had become dilapidated and after the death of the old grandmother, in or about 1830, somewhere between 1827 and 1830, it was rented to a family by the name of Palmer. The upper story was removed, and finally, in 1840, just 100 years after its erection, the entire building was torn down to make room for the enlarged Erie canal, and now not a vestige of it remains, except, as I have been told, a cavity which is said to have been a part of the cellar on the bank of the canal.

Mr. Morse, who had the contract for the long level and the building of the locks, promised for himself and the State, when tearing down the old landmark, that some suitable tablet should be erected upon the spot — some monument to mark the historic place. This may, some time, in the future, be done; but, if not soon accomplished, there will be no one left to point out the place except by tradition. As the ruins of the old stockade were used in the first building of the canal, so now, in the enlarging in 1840, the stone from the old house, built just 100 years before, were taken for the locks, etc. Who can tell what will be there in 1940? The ship canal of the future will require still more room than what is now

the old canal. When the steamships of the future go ploughing their way along the old Erie the old church, the first church built in the State west of Albany, will still be standing to mark the way. At the close of 1780, when my grandmother was a wee baby, General Van Rensalaer arrived at Fort Herkimer, which was still garrisoned, in pursuit of the "Greens and Rangers," which some unkind historian says "he was very careful not to overtake." There were rumors that some relationship existed between General Van Rensalaer and Sir John Johnson which induced the general to favor his escape. However, I believe he was afterwards court-martialed for his apathy in the matter, but was finally acquitted, as it was said those officers who might have testified against him did not wish or dare to accuse a man of so much wealth and prominence, or, as the moderners would say, "They knew on which side their bread was buttered." But as we look at these things from this distance of time it seems a good thing if one could or would let sympathy or love stay their hand from smiting down an old-time friend or neighbor. There are instances told even of Brant, the blood-thirsty, sparing an old neighbor and one-time friend, though I think Walter Butler let no qualms of conscience or lingerings of love hinder his bloody work of hate and devastation. I think no known English officer was capable of the cruelties he committed, though our friend Douwe Mavourensen, in the pathetic tale of "In the Valley," seemed to have a soft spot in his heart even for Walter Butler on account of their one-time boyish companionship.

War, at its best, is a terrible thing, and there are not many, I think, in these modern days who could

find it in their hearts to blame Van Rensalaer for being a little slow when too great haste would cost the life of his friend, who, at all events, in his escape was placed beyond the power of doing greater harm to the provinces.

The incidents of General Herkimer's career are too well known to need repetition here. The story of Oriskany, which has many times been told in detail, is familiar, no doubt, to every descendant of the heroes of this valley; these brave men whose action on that eventful day so changed the tide of affairs as to make a thing of fact out of the events of what had before been mere theory.

Among those of his own family with him on that eventful day were the general's brother, George; his two brothers-in-law, Colonel Peter Bellinger and Captain Henry Bell; Colonel Cox, killed; the general's nephews, Major John Frey, Captain Jacob Seeber, Lieutenant William Seeber, and Colonel John Bellinger, taken captive and kept till the close of the war. Captain George Henry Bell had two sons in the battle. Joseph was killed by the Indians in battle, Nicholas killed afterwards about a mile from his father's home by the Indians.

The armaments of the forts were small, consisting of cannon and signal guns to warn the inhabitants of impending danger. In 1778, about the last of August or first of September, Forts Dayton and Herkimer again became the asylum of the terror-stricken inhabitants, men, women, and children fleeing thither for safety when Brant, with his 450 Indians and Tories, destroyed nearly the whole valley.

During all this time, as far as I can learn, the stone

house within the fort continued to be the home of the Herkimer family, Henry Herkimer, the second son, dying there during the following year, 1779. How long after his death his wife Catharine lived I cannot tell, but she was certainly living at the time of his death, as he mentions her in his will. His son Joseph was living at the fort with his wife and baby daughter. Visiting the court-house in Albany, N. Y., in the fall of 1899, and again in 1901, I found there, and at the Court of Appeals, and in the Law Library at the Capitol several documents of interest, among them the old wills, carefully filed away, of General Nicholas Herkimer, of his father, John Jost Herkimer, and his brother Hendrick, or Henry Herkimer. It seems that these wills were not admitted for probate till 1783. General Herkimer's will has already been mentioned in these papers, also that of his brother Henry. When, on September 9, 1783, his sons Joseph and Nicholas came before the surrogate with the will, in which, beside other legacies, he had given 2,000 acres to be divided between his sons and another 2,000 acres to be divided between his five daughters; but in case his son Joseph became heir at law to the estate of his grandfather on the death of his uncle John, according to the will of the former, then he was not to share with his brothers in the division of his father's estate. At the time of the death of John Herkimer Joseph was the only one of the executors living, and after a long-drawn-out lawsuit between the heirs it was decided according to the following papers:

JOHNSON REPORT.

Jackson vs. Bellinger,
Herkimer Estate.

John Jost Herkimer, testator, died August, 1775; Katherine, his wife, died soon after; their son John died April 20, 1817, without issue; Nicholas, the eldest son, died August, 1777, without issue; Henry, the second son, died August, 1779 leaving John Joseph, one of the lessors, his son and heir at law, born October 1, 1751. Joseph, the third son of the testator, had fled to Canada and was attainted; George, the fourth son, had died in 1786. Elizabeth Barbara, the eldest daughter, in 1743 married Peter D. Schuyler and died in 1800 leaving Katherine, one of the lessors of the plaintiff, and four other children, one of whom died previous to 1817 leaving lawful issue. Elizabeth, the sixth daughter, married to Henry Frey, survived her brother John. John Jost Herkimer, the testator, made his will in 1771, leaving bequests to all his children and his wife Katherine; and after his death the farm property to his son John, and after his death without issue the property should go to the next heir by the name of Herkimer. John died leaving one sister, nephews and nieces. Henry's eldest son Joseph, married to Katherine Elizabeth Schuyler, eldest daughter of Elizabeth Barbara Herkimer and Peter David Schuyler deceased, lived at the fort as lessors, under the will, with their children. Joseph, the third son, had died in Canada in 1787, leaving seven children; in the meantime the law had been abrogated making the eldest son the heir to estates and after much lawing over the matter it was finally decided that Joseph Herkimer, the lessor, was entitled to 1-12 of the Herkimer estate in his own right, and 1-45 part in right of his wife Katherine, who was the daughter of Elizabeth Barbara Herkimer, eldest daughter of

the testator, and Mrs. Frey was entitled to 2-12 parts. Thus ended the great case of Herkimer and Bellinger.

Why Mrs. Frey should have been entitled to 2-12 parts, I do not understand, as there were eleven of the sons and daughters of the testator who left children.

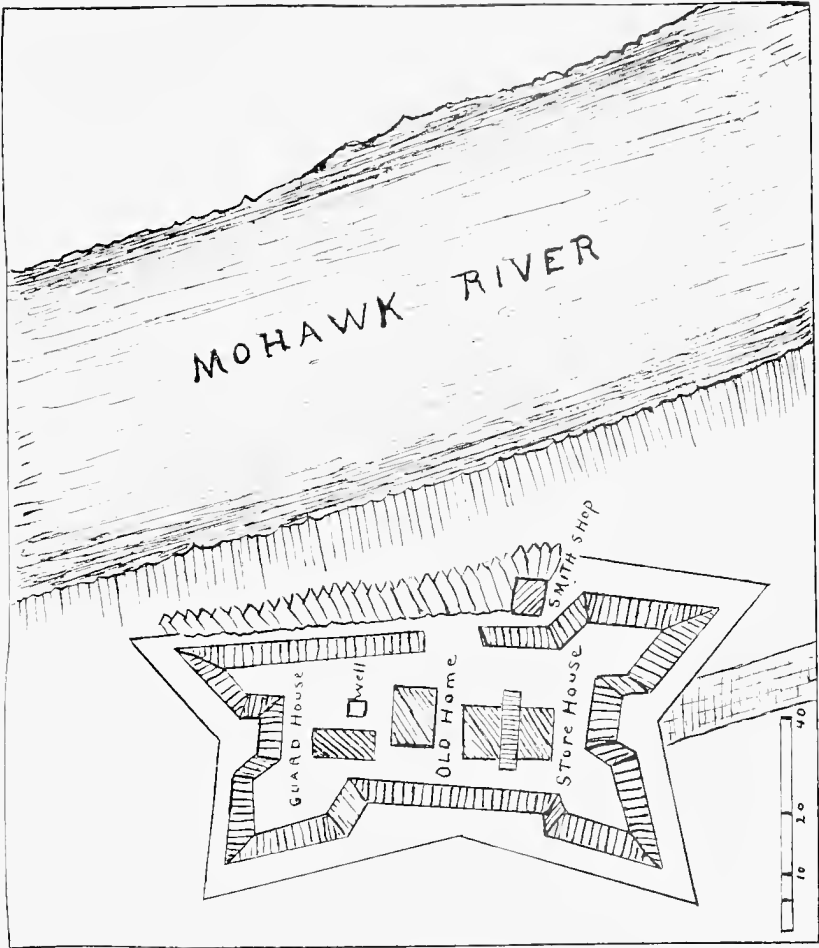
The date of the death of Jurgh Herkimer and his wife Madeline is not known; they were living in 1725 as shown by the patent. John Jost dying in August, 1775, left a large family, the daughters of whom had married among the most prominent men of the times; Nicholas had become a man of note honored by the Colonial Government in its appointments, ascending up the ranks from private to lieutenant, captain, colonel and brigadier general. He survived his old father but two years, being not yet fifty years old when he met his death, while the old father had lived to be nearly eighty, passing through all the terrors of the French and Indian War; he had enjoyed in his prosperous old age the peace and plenty he had merited.

As early as 1730, there was a schoolhouse built near the site of the old stone church, and upon the same site there has been a public school kept from that time to the present. It was here, no doubt, that the general and his brothers and sisters attended school, the language taught being German, which, at that time, was the only language spoken in the valley. At the church near by they were instructed in the scriptures and taught the catechism. In 1751 when it was proposed to erect a new church in the place of the old one, Johan Jost, as sole petitioner, addressed the Colonial Government for a license to circulate the subscription paper for aid in building the church.

This petition was dated October 6, 1751, in behalf of himself and one hundred families, high Germans, residents of Burnetts-field in the county of Albany. Upon a spot of ground already purchased for the worship of God according to the discipline of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. Interrupted by the war, when they were finally able to go on with the work, he had then become an old man, and in the paper put forth says: "I, Johan Jost Herkimer, being now become old and unable to carry on the work, do appoint Jacob Folts in my place, etc."

Previous to 1756 the mansion of the Herkimer family and the stone church with other buildings had been enclosed by a stockade and garrisoned by soldiers. For a description see vol. 1, Doc. History. A plan of the fort may be seen in vol. 2, page 732, also in Benton's Herkimer County, page 250. A ferry crossed from the village to Fort Herkimer and the church now standing, the garrison at the fort consisting of 300 men.

It was in these two homes where General Nicholas Herkimer grew up to manhood, his school education being in German, which was the only language used in the valley. Living upon his father's farm, he was a hardy, ambitious, wide-awake youth, familiar with woodcraft and Indian craft; their customs and their ways became familiar to him, thus becoming unconsciously fitted for the important part he was to fill in later days. As early as 1757 he was made a lieutenant of militia and was in command in Fort Herkimer. June 17, 1775, at a meeting of the Palatine committee, Nicholas Herkimer, chairman, Joseph Herkimer, Jr., took the oath of allegiance to support American Liberty; Captain George Herkimer was also a member of the committee.



FT. HERKIMER.

November, 1775, a guard furnished from the companies of Captain George Herkimer and John Eisenbald were instructed to stop every suspicious personage whether traveling by land or water. Captain Herkimer arrested four suspicious appearing persons returning from Canada.

Colonel John Joseph Herkimer afterward joined Sir John Johnson's party and went to Canada with his family where he remained until his death in 1786. His property was attainted. This is, I believe, the only case in the Mohawk valley of attainder beside the family of the Johnsons. During the summer of 1776 Fort Dayton and Fort Herkimer were put in a state of defense. At General Herkimer's second interview with Brant he was accompanied by his nephews, George and Abraham Herkimer, sons of his brother Henry. This interview took place June 27, 1777. I do not propose in these pages to give a full account of the battle of Oriskany, which has been so fully described by so many different writers that in this little sketch of the Herkimer family and the prominent place they filled and the causes leading up to and making of the Palatine history, I need not repeat the story of these great battles with which you are all no doubt familiar. Henry Herkimer, the brother of the General, served, according to the best authority I can find, in the French and Indian war. He had lived at the old home with his father up to and subsequent to his marriage, as his eldest son Joseph was born there in 1751, but some time before the revolution he had removed to Schuyler's Lake on a farm given him by his father. The patent is dated 1752, but whether he removed there at that early date or not we do not know. On the breaking out of the

war he returned to Stone-Arabia to his brother-in-law's, then to the Herkimer mansion. This was probably just previous to, or about the time of his father's death. Here he lived until his own death, which occurred in 1779, two years after the death of his brother, the General, and before his father's will had been probated, as in that instrument he, with his son Joseph, Jr., and his brothers Nicholas and George, were named executors, but before the will was probated, only George and his nephew Joseph were living.

Henry Herkimer was, with his father, joint proprietor of the Falls Hill patent of 2,324 acres granted in 1752. The farm given him by his father at the foot of Schuyler lake was included in the Croghan patent.

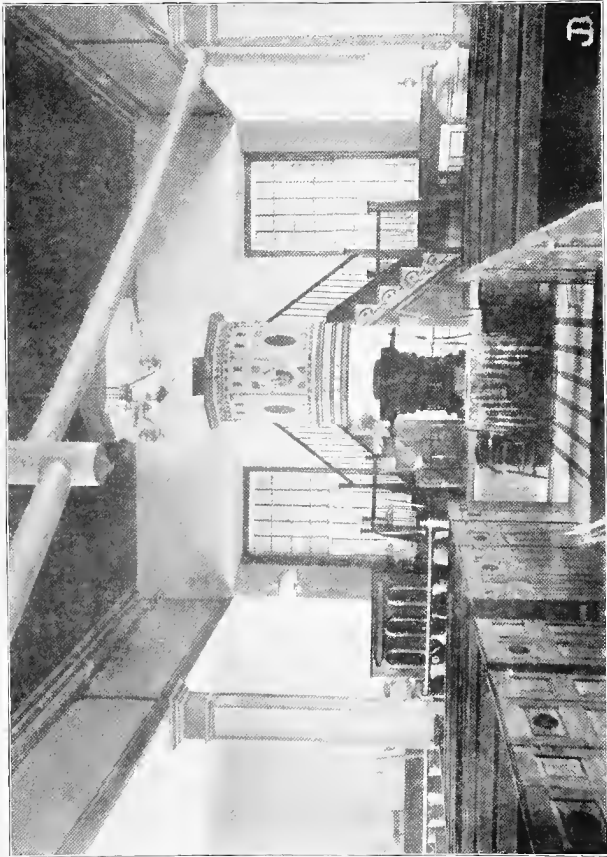
General Schuyler had deemed it a matter of importance to prevent the junction of St. Leger with Burgoyne, and had dispatched Arnold with a considerable body of troops to relieve Fort Schuyler. On his way Arnold apprehended an American of some wealth and influence, whom he believed, like many of his neighbors, had been acting the part of a traitor to the American cause, but promised to spare his life and fortune on condition of his going into the British camp before Fort Schuyler and alarming the Indians and others by magnifying the number of the force which was marching against them. This the person, Hon. Yost Schuyler by name, son of Peter D. Schuyler, undertook to do, leaving his brother Nicholas as hostage for his return. Having his coat riddled with bullets, as if pursued, he carried out his programme successfully. Some Indians, friendly to Americans, communicated similar information, and even spread

a report of the total defeat of General Burgoyne's army. [This from an old pictorial history of United States by Robert Shaw].

The Indians, who had expected to share in the plunder, with nothing to do but sit and look on while the redcoats whipped the rebels, were bitterly disappointed and sought safety in flight. St. Leger was obliged to raise the siege and retreat, leaving the tents standing; his baggage, ammunition and stores falling into the hands of the provincials. When Arnold reached Fort Schuyler there was no need of his assistance. The loyalists became timid after this reverse, and many among them began to doubt success which had seemed so near. The colonists, on the contrary, were now convinced that nothing but a unity of purpose and steady exertions were required to win their way to freedom. It gives me great pleasure, at this late day, after 100 years of obloquy, to lift one name from the mire into which it has been thrust by so many of our famed historians. Simms, Benton and others have represented Han Yost Schuyler as a poor, demented fool, while they did not deny his bravery and courage; but it has always seemed a very strange thing that so wise a man as Arnold should have entrusted so important a mission to a half-witted idiot. There was no reason in it — it was a mission requiring the keenest wit and wisdom. Odd he may have been, and with Tory proclivities, but in that he did not stand alone in the valley, many brave and good men looking upon themselves as traitors to their king and country if they took up arms in aid of the rebels. That depended upon the point of view from which they looked. But our historian, Robert Shaw, in his valuable old history

published back in the forties, says "Schuyler was a man of wealth and influence;" at least, we know, his father, Peter D. Schuyler, had been a prominent man in Albany and central New York; a man of means and influence, who, with his father, David Schuyler, had purchased, in 1755, a large tract of land, 43,000 acres, near Schuylers lake, and had lived there with his family when not at their city home in Albany. He had married, in 1743, Elizabeth Barbara Herkimer, eldest sister of General Herkimer. Their marriage is recorded in the old Dutch church at Albany. He died in 1763, while a comparatively young man, only forty years of age, but leaving a large fortune to his wife and children, while Simms and Benton have represented the mother and the children as being little better than gypsies.

In June, 1783, Washington, from Schenectady, sent Captain Thompson with an escort to go with a flag of truce to the fort at Oswego, to communicate to them the details of the treaty of peace and the cessation of hostilities. It was the 18th of April, 1783, the party set out, stopping over night at Mr. Schuyler's at Fall Hill. This was another son of Peter Schuyler, deceased. At Fort Herkimer, where they halted, they were joined by David Schuyler, a brother of the Schuyler with whom they had lodged the previous night. He accompanied the party as a guide and interpreter to their destination at the fort at Oswego. The story of their journey and their reception at the fort by the officers in charge is full of interest, but has many times been recounted. A brother and sister of the Schuylers had been carried captives to Canada by the Tories. The boy Nicholas, who had been kept as hostage by Arnold, could not have been



INTERIOR OF FT. HERKIMER CHURCH.

more than seventeen years old. Being at one time pursued by the Indians he reached his sister's home at the Fort Herkimer, and calling for admittance, told her he had been wounded and was being pursued by the Indians. His sister unbarred the door, admitting him in the dark, not daring to strike a light. He climbed to the loft, where she covered him over with bags of grain and hay; then descending to the floor below, with a file scraped the boards so that no drop of blood might be found to betray his presence, working all the time in the darkness. Towards morning the Indians came pounding at the door, and on being admitted searched the house in vain, not finding what they sought. This story was often told in her old age by my great-grandmother Catharine Schuyler Herkimer to her grandchildren, my father among them; the fugitive being her young brother Nicholas Schuyler.

The treaty of alliance with France was signed on the 6th day of March, just six months after Oriskany. The courts of Europe had begun to appreciate the ability of the colonists and their soldiery. American independence had now become a possibility.

In July, 1782, a band of Tories and Indians under Brant came into the Mohawk valley; they were discovered early one morning by our vigilant scouts, who were always on the lookout. One of these, an Oneida Indian, was called "Good Pete." The Oneidas were our allies during the war. Peter was an Indian runner and gave the alarm to the inhabitants that Brant was coming with his warriors. The inhabitants of the valley east of Fort Herkimer who could not reach that fort were gathered together by Mr. Jacob Casler and taken to the ravine on the

north side of the river for safety, where they remained hidden near the gulf bridge for two days when they returned to their homes.

Delia Herkimer, sister of General Herkimer and wife of Colonel Peter Bellinger, was in her house when the Indian "runner" passed. He called: "Flee for your lives, Brant is coming." Hastily she gathered a few provisions and with her children and a sick daughter-in-law fled to the river, where she found a canoe and paddled to the island called Hanson's Island, which is near Little Falls, where they concealed themselves among the bushes and remained for two days and two nights. These were the times that tried men's souls — when father warred against son and brother against brother in this great struggle for independence, and those who had knelt at the same altar became the most deadly foes.

General Herkimer was made a Mason in St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 8, now No. 4, of Johnstown, receiving his first degree April 7, 1768. The lodge held its first meeting on the 23d of August of that year, Sir William Johnson installed as master; Guy Johnson, senior warden; Daniel Claus, junior warden; John Butler, treasurer, and Robert Adam, secretary.

It is quite remarkable that at that time and until the outbreak of the war, although the members of the lodge were widely scattered, the country being sparsely settled, yet one night in each month these men, faithful to their craft, were in attendance at the meetings of their lodge.

A room in the old baronial mansion of Sir William Johnson was occupied as their lodge room. This historic building is still standing, as is the old church

at Johnstown, near by which lie the remains of Sir William Johnson, marked by a slab bearing his name and the date of his birth and death: "Sir William Johnson, Baronet, born 1715, died 1774." Associated with the names of the Herkimers are, among other names noted in the valley, that of Hendrick Frey, who married a sister of General Herkimer, Elizabeth, the sixth daughter. The father of Hendrick Frey had been among the first settlers in the valley. Major John Frey, the brother of Hendrick Frey, a staunch patriot, had married Katharine Shoemaker, a daughter of Gertrude Herkimer, sister of the general. Gertrude Shoemaker's first husband, Lieutenant Wormuth, was killed at Oriskany, tomahawked by Brant.

Gertrude Eacher, daughter of George Herkimer, was the wife of Jacob Eacher, brother of the George Eacher who fought the duel with young Philip Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, whose wife was Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of General Philip Schuyler. It is said that Hamilton never blamed young Eacher for the death of his son and always treated him with marked friendliness. In those days of duels it was the only way, according to the minds of the men of that age, to resent an insult, and young Eacher would have been despised by his fellows if he had not followed the customs of the day. (Hamilton, the general, born 1757, commander-in-chief 1799, died 1819.)

Jacob Eacher, Sr., removed from Schoharie to Palatine in 1723; he is said to have been the father of twenty-one children. His oldest son George married Eliza Snell; Jacob, who became a judge, married Margaret Frank; he had two sons, George and

Jacob, Jr., and four daughters; Margaret married a Van Slyke; Maria married a Waggoner, and Eliza married Jacob Fox. Jacob I. Eacher married Gertrude Herkimer, daughter of George Herkimer, brother of the general. Mrs. Eacher died in 1873, aged eighty-eight years; Mr. Eacher died in 1851. June 11th, at the twelfth meeting of the Palatine committee of safety, Joseph Herkimer, Jr., took the oath to support American liberty; August 8, 1775, George Herkimer, with three others, took the oath at the twenty-fifth meeting, Nicholas Herkimer, chairman, John Eisenbald, clerk.

Catharine Bellinger, daughter of Delia Herkimer, married Lieutenant Petry, who was killed at Oriskany; she had one child; for her second husband she married Johannes Bellinger. Gertrude Bellinger, born 1763, married 1782 Nicholas Casler; she died in April, 1831.

Henry Herkimer left, at his death, five sons and five daughters; how many of them were married at the time of his death I do not know. He seems to have died possessed of large property, as in his will, after setting aside to his beloved wife Catharine a certain amount, he gives to each of his sons and daughters large amounts of land and other property. He with his father had been joint proprietors of the Fall Hill patent and the other lands given him by his father. In his will he says if his son Joseph, after the death of his brother John, became his grandfather's heir, in that case he was only to have a smaller share of his own estate; but in case he did not become the heir to his grandfather's estate, then he was to share equally with his brothers in the division of his own estate. His five sons were Joseph, Jr., Nicholas,

Abraham, George and Henry; his daughters were Catharine, Elizabeth, Magdalene, Anna and Gertrude. Joseph, his eldest son, married, about 1776 or 1777, his cousin Katharine E. Schuyler, daughter of Elizabeth Barbara Herkimer and Peter D. Schuyler; they had four daughters, Mary, born 1778, married 1797 to William Tygert; she died the following year leaving a baby daughter who afterward, in 1819, married John I. Cristman; Catharine, born October 23, 1780, married Elijah Strong, died July 23, 1847; Nancy, born 1784, married James Campbell, died 1851; Dorothy or Dolly, born December 23, 1788, married James Fox, October 4, 1801, died May 3, 1867. Abraham and George Herkimer, sons of Henry, were present at the interview of General Herkimer with Brant. George Herkimer, son of Henry, left four sons, Henry G., Timothy and George, who lived in 1854 near Schuyler's Lake, and William Herkimer, who lived in Chautauqua county in 1860. The general's nephew, Henry Herkimer, son of Henry, left Joseph, Henry and Robert H., the first, Joseph, in Otsego county, the two latter, Henry and Robert H., in Michigan; Abraham Herkimer's descendants removed to Pennsylvania. To whom the daughters of Henry Herkimer were married I have not been able to learn.

When the Erie canal was first built, the south bank of the canal came within about eight feet of the walls of the old fort, and included the well which, fed by a spring of pure water, had kept, I am told, a constant supply of water of the coldest and best in sufficient quantities not only for the use of the home, but for the garrison as well. The spring supplying the well was in the cellar of the house. In the

enlargement of the canal in 1840, it took in nearly one-half of the old Herkimer house, the property being then sold to the State. At the opening of the canal for public traffic, the ceremony of which took place October 26, 1825, there was great rejoicing throughout the whole length of the State; minute guns were fired when the boats left Buffalo, and at intervals of twenty minutes all along the way from Buffalo to Albany and down the Hudson to Sandy Hook. These guns were within hearing distance of each other to signal the progress of the boats. There was a gun at Fort Herkimer, one at Little Falls, one at the hill at Frankfort, and one at Utica just west of the site of the lunatic asylum. Henry Strong, a grandson of Joseph Herkimer, one of the contractors for building the locks and bridges on the canal, had told me many times of his first trip through the Erie canal, with the governor and other notables, on board these boats, gay with bunting, and the banks of the canal crowded with people; and how they carried pails or buckets of water from Lake Erie to Sandy Hook to consummate the wedding of the Lakes with Old Ocean. It was a great day for New York, and one long to be remembered.

Among the patentees of the Stone Arabia tract, which is a part of the Palatine tract granted October 19, 1723, were the Mayers (Myers), Diefendorfs, Foxes, Hendrick Frey and Warner Dygert.

Hendrick Frey had gone upon these lands over twenty years before. The Foxes and Wagners went upon Geroga Creek among the earliest removals from Schoharie, one of the former families, the Foxes, erecting upon that stream the first saw-mill in the west, or west of Schenectady.

Warner Tygert's name is among the patentees of the Burnetts-field tract, but whether he is the same Warner Tygert who married Lana, the sister of General Herkimer, and was also the brother of General Herkimer's wife Myra, I cannot learn. It seems to me that this first Warner Tygert must have been of a generation older, possibly the father of the younger Warner Tygert or the father of Peter S. Tygert, General Herkimer's father-in-law. Hendrick Mayer, Thomas Shoemaker, Margaret Bellinger, Frederick Bellinger, Johannes Bellinger, Rudolph Shoemaker and Peter Bellinger are among many others of the Palatine settlers, including the Herkimers. I have no intention in this article of noting down the names of all the patentees, but only the names of those I find connected by marriage with the Herkimer families. The family of the Schuylers into which the eldest daughter, Elizabeth Barbara, married I shall leave until later.

Governor Burnet, as the successor of Governor Hunter, found that he had "troubles of his own," to use a modern phrase, though they had been bequeathed to him by his predecessor. The purchase from the Indians had been an easy matter; a little rum and tobacco, some scarlet cloth and a few gaudy trinkets would purchase many broad acres of good land; but he found the Palatines harder to deal with, and, as he said: "They had done much to mispresent him." A few cunning persons, he declared, led all the rest as they pleased. The coming of the Palatines to these colonies is thus alluded to in Smith's history of New York: "The Queen's liberality to these people was not more beneficial to them than serviceable to the colony." The House of Commons, among other

strictures on the conduct of the late ministry, said : "Take notice of the squandering of great sums upon the Palatines, who are a useless people, a mixture of all religions and dangerous to the constitution," and they held that those who advised the bringing them over were enemies to the queen and kingdom. (Holme's vol. 2, p. 177.)

The poor Palatines, though they later stood as the advance guard to receive the brunt of the battle, were at their coming beset by foes both in front and rear.

As King Hendrick says in his famous letter: "The commissioners quarrel among themselves as to who shall have our lands, and such a quarrel will end in our destruction or theirs. The government, also, quarrels over who shall have the land ; this is our place of treaty, the commissioners are here, but they do not want us to smoke with them, but the Indians of Canada come and smoke here for the sake of their homes. We would have had Crown Point but you hindered us, it is your fault, instead you burned your own fort at Saratoga and ran away from it, which was a shame and a scandal, look about you, you have no fortifications about you, not even in this city, which is but one step to Canada, and the French can easily come and turn you out of doors. You desire us to speak from our hearts, and we shall do it. Look about you and see all their homes full of people, many have gone to Canada taking all the powder and lead and guns which the French may now make use of in the Ohio country. They are fortifying everywhere. The French are men, but we are ashamed to say it, you are women, here and everywhere without fortifications. Hendrick."

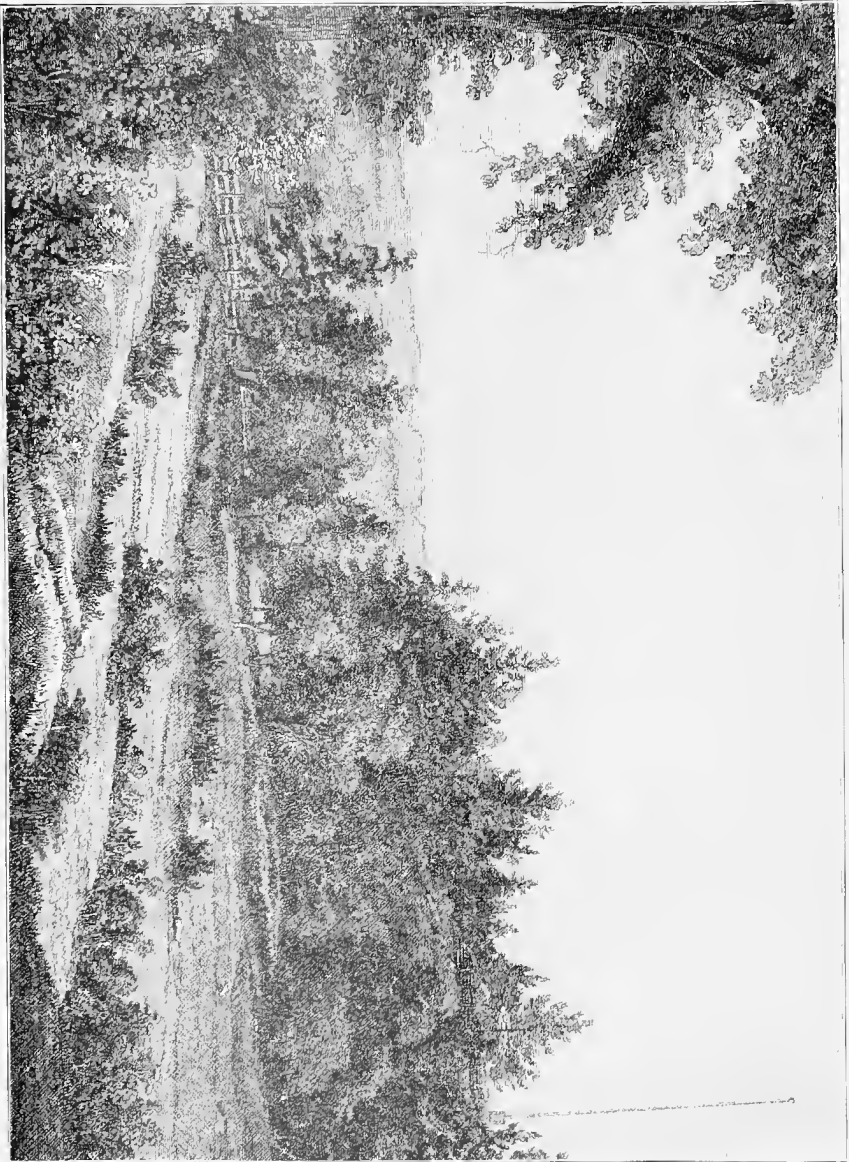
This was hardly a just judgment of the Palatines, for when the tocsin of war sounded they were not found wanting, and proved not only their own valor, but the wisdom of the provincial councils in placing them as a living barrier between the east and the west. Men from many nations had contributed to the growth and upbuilding of our country. Among the many names prominent of our great men, Schuyler was of Holland, Herkimer of German, Jay of French, Livingston of Scotch, Clinton of Irish, Morris of Welsh, and Hoffman of Swedish descent; Hamilton, born on one of the West India islands, and Baron Steuben, a Prussian.

After the battle of Oriskany General Washington wrote, "Herkimer first reversed the gloomy scene of the national campaign."

General Herkimer was twice married; first, to a sister of Peter S. Tygert, then to his daughter. He had no children by either wife, and after his death his widow married again, it was said, to someone far beneath her in social life; however, she removed to Canada and nothing is known of her since. General Herkimer was a man of many sterling qualities, much beloved by all his friends. He died possessed of a large property which he disposed of by will among his friends and relatives, giving to his brother George his homestead, and to each of his nephews, who were godsons, 200 acres of land. There were, I think, two Nicholas Herkimers named in his will, Nicholas Rosecranz, the son of his sister Mary; Nicholas Schuyler, the son of his sister Barbara, and Nicholas Ten Broeck, the son of his sister Anna. General Herkimer, in his last will, besides mentioning his brothers and the nephews

who were named for him, names his sisters Elizabeth Barbara, Gertrude, Madaline, Delia, Mary, Elizabeth, Anna and Catharine; his nephews Nicholas, Han Yost, George and Henry, and his niece Elizabeth, all children of his brother Henry; Nicol, son of his brother John Joseph; Nicholas, son of Peter D. Schuyler, and his sister Barbara; to his godson Nicholas, and to his heirs forever, 250 acres of woodland; also his best suit of clothes, from head to heels, to Nicholas Rosecranz and Nicholas Ten Broeck, each 200 acres of land.

General Herkimer's home is fully described in Benton's Herkimer County, p. 124. It is still standing on the south bank of the Mohawk river at Danube, in full view of the New York Central Railroad. In 1760 his father had given him 500 acres of land on which he built this house which, at his death, became the property and home of his brother George. In its day it was considered a very fine mansion, and is still in good condition. The house is about two and one-half miles from Little Falls. It was built of imported brick, so the old stories run, but that last point has, of late, been disputed, as it is said there were brickmakers among the laborers on the estate of Sir William Johnson; and the brick for both General Herkimer's home and Sir William's were made in this vicinity. Which of these tales are correct I cannot say. The old histories of my childhood said the bricks were imported. The mansion was said to have cost about \$8,000. General Herkimer's grave was marked by a marble slab bearing the inscription, "General Nicholas Herkimer, died ten days after the battle of Oriskany, in which he received the wounds which caused his death." The slab was



BATTLE FIELD AT ORISKANY, EAST RAVINE.

erected by Warren Herkimer, a grandnephew of the general, who, in 1848, resided at Little Falls, but since then is a resident of Janesville, Wisconsin. The cemetery is located two miles east of Little Falls, and very near the old brick mansion which was the General's home and where he died. At the foot of the General's grave lie the remains of his brother, George Herkimer, and his wife. He married Alida Schuyler, but of which family of Schuyler I do not know. She might have been the sister of his brother-in-law, Peter D. Schuyler, who had a sister named Alida. George Herkimer died in 1788. His wife Alida lived until the year 1830. At his death he left his son John, who, in 1822, was a member of Assembly.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

Christian Sharrar, living near Fort Herkimer, was killed at Oriskany, leaving a widow and two daughters, Margaret and Nancy, aged seven and nine years.

On the morning of October 20, 1778, these sisters, with a little friend, Lucinda Bellinger, aged eight years, went with a female slave to look for the cows back of the fort. At a hickory tree, a quarter of a mile away, the three girls lingered to gather nuts not far from the farmhouse of James Edick. The black woman had gone on ahead but a short distance when she discovered half a dozen Indians approaching and turned fleeing to the fort, shouting to the children as she passed: "Wilden Kummer," the Indians are coming. The girls, not realizing their danger, lingered, and in another moment a party of Tuscaroras, headed by a sachem called Flat Kop, were at

the tree. The girls hid among the branches hoping to escape observation, but the delusion was fatal. They were ordered down, the two sisters obeying, but the little Bellingier girl, refusing to come down, was shot dead by Flat Kop, the other children being caught up immediately by the Indians, who hurried away with them to the forest. The report of the gun, with the screams of the old negress, alarmed the garrison. Lucinda's brother, who was working in a barn near by, reached there in time to prevent his sister being scalped, Flat Kop hurrying off after his braves in order to save his own scalp when he saw the troops approaching. They did not succeed in recapturing the two sisters, who, as soon as they were safe from pursuit, were made to walk until they became footsore when they were placed astride an old horse that had been stolen in the neighborhood. Nancy, the younger of the girls, often fell off for which Flat Kop threatened to kill her. Her life was, however, spared at the intercession of a Tory who joined the party at the old Shoemaker place where Ezekiel Spencer formerly lived and where they had obtained breakfast. Upon reaching the Indian country Flat Kop, who had no children, adopted the little Sharrer girls as his own. Their Indian mother was very kind to them ; when their red father came home drunk, which happened quite frequently, the squaw mother would conceal them beyond his reach. When, at the close of the war, they were ransomed after nearly five years of captivity, they had quite forgotten their native language. Their foster mother, whom they loved very much, came with them as far as Fort Stanwix, telling them if their white mother was not good to them to send her word and she would come

after them. Their parting with her was very sad, they had become in all but color two little squaws. When brought into their native valley, once more thoroughly washed and clad again in costumes like their neighbors, they were two very pretty children, but during the transformation from filth to cleanliness and the removal of their Indian toggery they fought like wild beasts, and Nancy, the youngest, had to have her hands tied to prevent her tearing her clothes off. She begged to go back to her Indian mother and had to be watched for some time to prevent her from seeking her way back to Canada, shrieking for her red mother to come to her aid. The kindness of those in the old home and the old associations finally reconciled her, and when she was eighteen she was married to Peter Fox, of Fort Herkimer, and raised a family of six children, living in her old age with her son Frederick Fox, of Ilion, and died in 1845. These tales of the past told to our mothers by the participants did not seem so far away as to us of the present day. The old lady was the grandmother of Dr. Eli Fox, of Mohawk, who related the foregoing incident. I have heard my mother many times also tell to us children the same story as heard from the old lady herself. Margaret, the other sister, married George Edick, and died in 1827.

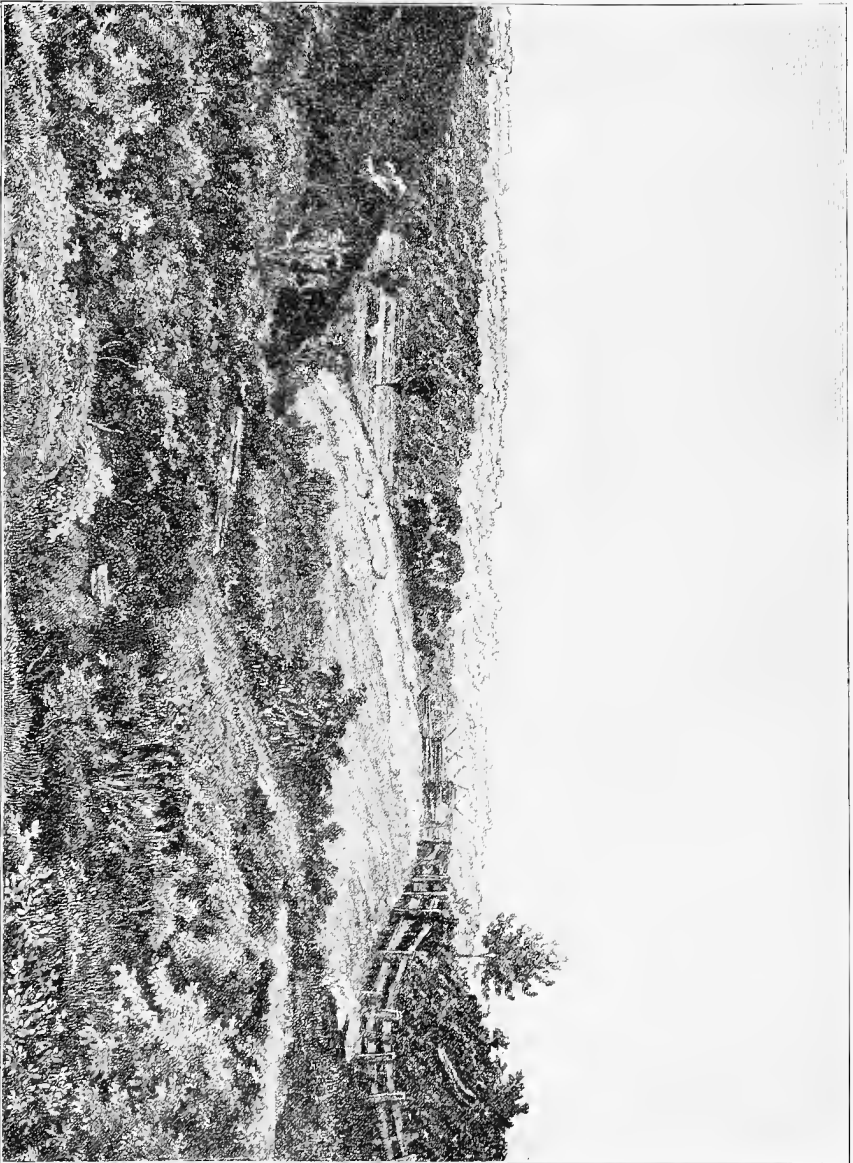
Melchoir Folts, who came with the first immigration, married Catrina, daughter of John Jost Petrie. He died in 1807, aged ninety-seven years. He had two sons and eight daughters. His son Jacob died young. Conrad Folts married Anna Dygert, whose mother was Magdalene (Lana) Herkimer, sister of General Herkimer. Conrad died in 1793, leaving

seven sons and two daughters. His oldest son Jacob, born 1775, married Elizabeth Steele, or Staley, in 1795. She was the daughter of George Steele and Dorothy Shoemaker. Johannes and Nicholas Kessler, now called Casler, came from the Palatinate of Alsace, on the lower Rhine, in 1710. They settled in the Mohawk valley on the south side of the river in 1721. Jacob Casler, son of Nicholas, married, in 1750, Delia, daughter of John Jost Petrie; they had six children. Nicholas, one of the sons, married Gertrude, daughter of Colonel Peter Bellinger and Delia Herkimer. She was born July 18, 1764; died April 5, 1831. They had ten children, six sons and four daughters. Peter B. Casler married Betsy Eysman; Richard married Jane Young; Robert Casler married Zina Zoller; Nicholas Casler married Polly Starring; Madaline married Jacob Vrooman; Delia Casler married Jacob Harter; their children were Gertrude, Catharine, and Mary.

Extract from Utica paper November 13, 1901:

“Enoch Snell, born October 21, 1812, died at his residence at West St. Johnsville November 10, 1901. He was the oldest member of a family whose records are a part of American history. In 1775 a tract of 3,600 acres was granted to John Jost Snell and Jacob Timmerman. Messrs. Snell and Timmerman settled on the tract and improved and developed its natural advantages, and their descendants are known as Snells, Timmermans, and Zimmermans.

“The original deed was until recently in the possession of the family. Nine of the members of this family joined General Herkimer's expedition for the relief of Fort Schuyler and bore their part in that Thermopylæ of the new world when, on that August



THE BATTLE FIELD AT ORISKANY. WEST RAVINE.

day, the fate of a continent was decided in the marshes of Oriskany. It was that day that made Saratoga a possibility. Of the nine Snells in that battle who left Fort Dayton with General Herkimer but two returned to their homes. Enoch Snell was the son of Sufferenas Snell. The father of Enoch Snell was long a prominent figure in the town of Manheim, he dying in 1872."

It was not poverty that drove the Palatines to leave their native land, it was the cruelty and desolation falling alike upon high and low, from the prince in his palace to the peasant in his cottage; all alike felt the heavy hand of Louis XIV. and his successors.

In this new land to which they had fled the bonds uniting them had become still stronger; united not only by one common peril they had become by many marriages almost as one family. John Jost Herkimer left five sons and eight daughters; the eight daughters with their children had, by their marriages, blended the name of Herkimer with that of many others.

At their old home at the German Flatts the name of Herkimer has almost passed away. Nicholas and John left no children; the descendants of Joseph were in Canada; the descendants of Henry and George are widely scattered.

In an old account book kept by one Thomas Cunningham at German Flatts I find in May, 1778, a charge against Henry Herkimer for "liquor for the club," at the election of governor, nine shillings, four pence. It seems even in those far-away days they had clubs and celebrated elections. In the same year, in April, Rev. Abraham Rosecranz is charged with one half-pound of snuff and a yard and a quarter of black lace; and in July with three skeins of silk,

one-half paper of pins at nine pence, and two more skeins of silk. Evidently the good dominie had been shopping for his wife, though he purchased also some powder and shot for himself. Joseph Herkimer is charged with a long account, settled in 1791 — nips of grog, costs of suit, etc., etc.

As many of the Herkimers as I am able to trace I will give on the following page :

(ERGHEIMER) HERKIMER GENEALOGY.

1st generation :

Came from Germany. (Jurgh) George Herkimer, wife Madaline.

2d generation :

Johan Jost Herkimer, wife Catharine.

3d generation :

1. Nicholas, b. 1728, m. 1st Lany Tygert, 2d Myra Tygert, d. August, 1777.

2. Henry, b. 1730, wife Catharine ; he d. 1779.

3. John Joseph, d. 1787.

4. George, m. Alyda Schuyler, d. 1786.

5. John, d. 1817.

Elizabeth Barbara, b. 1726, m. 1743, d. 1800 ; m. Peter D. Schuyler.

Gertrude, m. 1st Lieut. Worsmeth, killed at Oriskany ; 2d Rudolph Shoemaker ; dau. Katharine m. Major John Frey ; killed at Oriskany.

Delia, m. Colonel Peter Bellinger ; dau. Katharine

m. 1st Lieut. Petrie, 2d John Bellinger; their dau. Gertrude m. Nicholas Casler, dau. Anna m. Conrad Folts.

Madaline, m. 1st Warner Dygert, 2d Nicholas Snell.

Catharine, m. George Henry Bell,

Elizabeth, m. Hendrick Frey, d. 1820.

Mary, m., April, 1758, Rev. Abraham Rosecranz; son Nicholas.

Anna, m. Peter Ten Broeck; this son Nicholas, grandson Peter.

4th generation :

Henry Herkimer and his wife Catharine had ten children.

1. Joseph, b. Oct. 1751, m. 1777 or 1778 to Catharine Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of Peter D. Schuyler.

2. Nicholas.

3. Abraham.

4. George.

5. Henry.

6. Catharine, m. Peter Schuyler.

7. Elizabeth.

8. Gertrude, m. Mr. Burr; had one daughter married to Mr. Buckley, of Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

9. Magdaline.

10. Anna.

The order of their births I could not learn.

Joseph and Nicholas are the only names I could learn of the children of Joseph, son of Johan Jost.

The children of George have been given elsewhere, and also those of the daughters, as far as I learned them.

THE SCHUYLERS.

The records of the colony, as preserved by the State, begin with the year 1632, when Director Kieft assumed control over the affairs of the New Netherlands.

In April, 1620, the great West India Company was formed and incorporated by the States-General. In 1623 the West India Company erected a fort on Manhattan Island, another on the Delaware and rebuilt the one at Albany, called Fort Orange. In 1636 Manhattan was bought of its Indian owners for sixty guilders, (a guilder being five dollars) they also purchased Gouverner's and Staten Island. In 1644 the population of New Amsterdam was 3,400, the whole population of the New Netherlands in 1656 being 8,000. The merchants of Amsterdam, by their ventures in all parts of the world, had become as rich as princes.

From the first discovery the Dutch recognized in the natives a kind of title to the lands, and always procured the consent of owners by purchase, or otherwise, before occupying them. In 1632, Director Van Twiller bought land at the mouth of the Connecticut river on which he erected a pole bearing the national arms, thus giving notice to the world that the country belonged to the Dutch, or was under the jurisdiction of Holland. Motley says "The ocean is the birth right of the Dutch." They were the first free nation to put a girdle around the world. They had acquired the supremacy of the seas and had become the greatest commercial nation in the world. They

had three thousand ships at sea and a hundred thousand sailors. They had the carrying trade of Europe and the Dutch of the New Netherlands maintained the reputation of their fathers.

Six years after the first settlement of the English in Boston the Puritans had founded Harvard College. In Holland the love of learning was a passion, no country had more men eminent for learning or produced more popular authors; our greatest painters and musicians came from among the German speaking people. Among the most prominent of the early Dutch settlers we find the "Schuylers." It has been said by some one of the learned men of America, who have made its early history a study, that "the claim of the Schuylers in the history of the nation is a large one." The family as a family did much for the making of the greatness of America; none more imperial in their views and plans, or such factors in checking, first the rapacity of the powers of France, and later those of Great Britain. There is none that can successfully dispute with them the right to be entitled, "The greatest family in America." As the years passed on, indeed, they became connected by the alliance of marriage with nearly all the prominent American families of the first two centuries of Americanism.

Of this family the two first represented in America were Philip Pieterse and his brother David Pieterse Schuyler, whose names are as familiar to most readers of American history as their own or their father's names. They came to this country sometime in 1647 or '50 as intimate friends of Von Schlichtenhurst, the director. As their names would imply they were sons of Peter Schuyler. In the six-

teenth century, and later, the name of the father with the addition of *son* or *se* was given to the sons, thus showing whose sons they were. Thus Philip Peterson Schuyler meant Philip, the son of Peter Schuyler ; David Peterson Schuyler, David, the son of Peter Schuyler, whose father's name was also David, as he was called Peter Davidse Schuyler, of Cologne, Germany, a merchant of wealth and standing, who married Gertrude Catharine, daughter of one Cors Jansen Bucyk, a well-known family of Amsterdam, which produced many magistrates and public men. Born some time previous to 1630 were the two sons of Peter and Gertrude Von Bucyk Schuyler, well brought up as became their station, men of affairs, with energy and ambition. The stories of the new world in far-off America were to them like new wine from the vintage, and when Von Slichtenhurst, a man of means and influence, took ship for America as the representative and agent of Killion Van Rensselaer, the great diamond merchant, young Philip Pieterse Von Schuyler, as they spelled it then, the elder of the two brothers, and already the sworn gallant of the pretty Margarita, daughter of the director, decided to accompany the party and make his venture, too, in the new world. Whether David accompanied his brother at this time or followed later I do not know. It was evidently in his case also, among other things, a pair of bright eyes were among the attractions. Philip's wooing prospered in his new home, though, I think, there was no lack of gallants. At any rate the records say that at Fort Orange on December 12, 1650, Philip Pieterse Von Schuyler was married to Margarita Von Slichtenhurst, daughter of

Brant Arent Von Sclichtenhurst, who came to this country in 1647 as director of the colonies of Van Rensselaer, and president of justice, manager of the whole estates of the Patroon. He brought with him his family, including the young daughter Margarita, aged nineteen, and a son Gerrit Von Sclichtenhurst, who afterward became the father-in-law of young Peter David Schuyler, son of the first David. It was near the end of June, 1652, that this son Gerrit was assailed in the streets by a party of Stuyvesant's men and badly beaten. Young Philip Schuyler, who but little more than a year ago had married his sister Margaret, championed his cause and in his endeavor to save his brother-in-law a general fracas ensued. Von Sclichtenhurst, the director, came from New Kerge, in Guelderland. He was an energetic man, full of loyalty to his young master and inspired with that Dutch spirit of independence born centuries before among the Batavian marshes. He became a rival in authority of Stuyvesant himself; his controversies with Stuyvesant and battles with the Colonial authorities in his defense of the young Patroon are matters of larger histories.

The Schuyler brothers were highly connected in Holland, in their home city. They had a country seat near Dordrecht; ancient pieces of silver plate, with the family arms and year marks engraved on them, are still in possession of descendants of the family. The family crest, a hooded falcon perched upon the arm of the falconer, surmounted by a helmet of steel, in profile, open faced, three bars, crest out of a wreath argent and sable, a falcon on the shield. These attest to the opulence of the family previous to their appearance in America. They had

come out in connection with the Dutch West India Company.

Philip Schuyler's first appearance in public life was in November, 1655, as a delegate to the Indians; in the same year he was appointed magistrate, and in 1667 captain of militia. He was a wealthy man and a landed proprietor; he died in 1683 and was buried in the church at Albany. (From Biographical Encyclopedia.)

In the old Dutch church at Albany, built in 1656, there was a beautiful memorial window with the coat of arms of the Schuyler family. This coat of arms must have belonged to the father's family in Holland, as no such distinction was granted them after their arrival in this country.

Philip Schuyler and his wife Margaret had a large family of children. I shall give their names here in order to show their intermarriages with other prominent families of the state; his wife Margarita outlived him many years. She was a very capable business woman, managing her large estates with great discretion. Their second son Peter, "Quidor" the Indians called him, born September 17, 1657, was the first Mayor of Albany. He married Maria Van Rensselaer, daughter of the Patroon, July 22, 1688, and died in 1721. He was acting Governor of the Province in 1719, during the absence of Governor Burnett. Philip Peter, eldest son of Peter and Maria Van Rensselaer, born January 15, 1696, married, 1719, his cousin Margaret, daughter of Johannes Schuyler, and died February 16, 1758.



SCHUYLER COAT OF ARMS.

CHILDREN OF PHILIP PETER SCHUYLER AND MARGARET VON SCLICHTENHURST.

2d generation :

1652, Gysbert, b. July 22, d. young.

1654, Feb. 4, Gertrude, m. 1671, Stephen Van Cortland.

1656, Feb. 28, Alyda, m. Feb. 10, 1675, Rev. Nicholas Van Rensselaer ; for her second husband Robert Livingston.

1657, Sept. 17, Pieter, m. 1681, Engeltie Von Schaick, d. Feb., 1724.

1659, Dec. 18, Brant, m. 1682, Cornelia Van Cortland, d. 1702.

1662, June 25, Arent, m. 1648, Jenneka Teller, 2d, 1724, Maria Walter.

1664, Nov. 13, Sybilla, d. young.

1666, Feb. 8, Philip, m. 1687, Elizabeth D., 2d, 1719, Catharine d. 1724.

1668, April 2, Johannes, m. Elizabeth Staats, d. 1747.

1672, Jan. 2, Margaret, m. 1691, 1st Jacobus Ver Planck, 2d, John Collins.

Gertrude Schuyler and Stephen Van Cortland had children.

3d generation :

Gertrude, b. 1688, m. Colonel Henry Beekman.

Elizabeth, b. 1691, m. Rev. William Skinner.

Johannes m. Anna Van Schaick, their daughter Gertrude m. Philip Ver Planck.

Margaret, m. 1st Samuel Bayard, 2d Peter Kemball.

Anna, m. Stephen De Lancy; their first son was chief justice of New York and lieutenant-governor.

Maria, m. Killian Van Rensselaer, 2d John Millar.

Philip, m. Catharine De Peyster.

Stephen, m. Catharine Staats.

Catharine, m. Andrew Johnston.

Cornelia, m. John Schuyler, her cousin, son of John Schuyler of Albany, and was the mother of Major-General Schuyler. Cornelia Van Cortland Schuyler and David Schuyler were second cousins.

Alida Schuyler, widow of Rev. Nicholas Van Rensselaer, married for her second husband Robert Livingston. The children by this marriage will be given later.

2d generation :

Arent Schuyler, m. for his third wife Mary Walter, daughter of Robert Walter, and granddaughter of Jacob Lesler and Elsie Tymens. At his death his widow m. Dec. 1736, Archibald Kennedy, receiver-general and collector of customs. Arent Schuyler, by his second marriage with Swantie Dyckman, had five children.

3d generation :

John, m. Anna Van Rensselaer, daughter of the Patroon. Peter, m. Hester Walter; 2d, Mary, Walter. Adoniah, m. Gertrude Van Rensselaer; Eve Schuyler m. Peter Bayard; Cornelia, m. Pierre DePeyster; Philip Schuyler, m. Hester Kingsland.

4th generation :

Casper Schuyler, son of Philip and Hester Kingsland, m. B——, his daughter Hester.

5th generation :

Hester Schuyler, m. William Colfax, grandfather of Schuyler Colfax, vice-president of the United States; Arent Schuyler, m. Swen Schuyler; their son John, m. Catharine Van Rensselaer, daughter of General Robert Van Rensselaer.

2d generation :

Johannes, youngest son of Philip Schuyler, m. Elizabeth Staats, and had four children. He survived all his brothers and his own sons. Philip was killed by the Indians at Saratoga, Nov. 1745.

3d generation :

John, Jr., died 1741; Margaret m. her cousin Philip, son of Colonel Peter Schuyler, and was known as the "American lady;" Catharine, m. Cornelius Cuyler, mayor of Albany.

1st generation :

David Peter Schuyler, the second son of Peter, came from Holland either with his brother Philip or soon after. In Oct. 1658, he, m. Catalyn Ver-Planck, daughter of Abraham, son of Isaac Ver-Planck. He died Feb. 9, 1690, on a day of great excitement caused by the burning of Schenectady. His wife Catalyn died Oct. 8, 1708. In 1660 David was a resident of Beverwyck (Albany). Dec. 22d, of that year he bought a lot on State street of Anneke Jans Bogardus, on which he built a house. Oct. 6, 1673, he was appointed magistrate of Albany; the same year he was made a justice of the peace by

Governor Dongan. In 1686 again made alderman. He then moved to a larger house at the corner of Broadway and Steuben street. His garden, planted with flowers and shrubs, ran to the banks of the Hudson river, and is now covered by the beautiful, new railroad depot of the New York Central and Hudson River roads. He was elected by the people as alderman for three successive years; was member of the committee and in perfect accord with his nephew Peter Schuyler, Albany's first mayor. He was a successful business man and accumulated great wealth. His relations with his brother Philip were very intimate and confidential. They shared in the same enterprises and were sureties for each other in business transactions. Their children were named for each other and they stood sponsors for each other's children. (From Colonial New York).

Their own middle names of Pieterse showing, as was the custom of the day, that that was the name of their father. Each had a daughter Gertrude named for their mother; each named a son Peter for their father; each had a daughter named, one Catalyn and the other Margaret, for their wives, and Maria and Alyda for their wives' mothers.

David Schuyler executed his will May 21, 1688. To his eldest son Peter he gave his house and lot on the hill, presumably the house on State street, just above Pearl street, on the south side. To his wife the mansion on the corner of Broadway and Steuben, to each of his married and unmarried children thirty pounds; the balance of the estate in trust to his wife, to be equally divided after her death among his eight children.

Philip Peter Schuyler and his sons were buyers

and sellers of land, but David Peter and his sons had little to do with land transactions. Myndert had a share in 10,000 acres on Schoharie Creek and a share of 500 acres on the upper waters of the Normanskill. Myndert was buried in the church October 21, 1755, having survived all his brothers and all the sons of his Uncle Philip. He was the last of the second generation of the American Schuylers.

THE EIGHT CHILDREN OF DAVID PETER SCHUYLER
AND CATALYN VER PLANCK WERE :

Peter, b. April 18, 1659, m. Alyda Van Slichten-
hurst, d. 1696.

Gertrude, b. Sept. 19, 1691, m. William C. Groes-
beck.

Abraham, b. Aug. 16, 1663, m. Gertrude Ten
Broeck, d. July 9, 1726.

Maria, b. Sept. 29, 1666, m. 1689, Dr. Henry Van
Dyck.

David, b. June 11, 1669, m. 1694, Elsie Rutgers,
d. 1715.

Myndert, b. Jan. 16, 1672, m. Rachel Cuyler, d.
Oct. 1755.

Jacob, b. June 14, 1675, m. 1st Catalyn, 2d Su-
sanne Wendell, sister, d. 1707.

Catalyn, b. Jan. 14, 1678, m. 1st Johannes Abeel,
2d Rutger Bleeker, d. 1712.

Catalyn Ver Planck, our first American grand-
mother, was the daughter of Abraham, son of Isaac
Ver Planck, who came to America in 1638; he mar-
ried his wife, Maria Vigne, before he left Holland.
They had three children born in Holland and six
after reaching New Amsterdam. His daughter Cata-
lyn married in 1657, David Peter Schuyler; his eldest

son Julian served for two years as clerk to Allard Anthony, merchant, of N. Y., and another two years with Peter, son of Cornelis Vanderveen, whose widow, Elsie Tymens, married Jacob Lesler. Julian Ver Planck began business for himself about 1661; was alderman from 1677 to 1679, and died in 1683; he married Hendricka Wessels. His eldest son Samuel, married Ariantje Bayard, daughter of Balthazar Bayard and Maritje Lockerman; his second son Jacobus married 1691, Margaret, daughter of Philip Schuyler and Margaret Von Slighthenurst. He died in 1700, leaving one son, Philip Ver Planck, who married Gertrude, only daughter of John, eldest son of Stephen and Gertrude Schuyler Von Cortland. Margaret Schuyler Ver Planck married November 21, 1701, John Collins; she died May 16, 1708. Oloff Van Cortland, the father of Stephen Van Cortland, came to New Amsterdam in 1637; in 1642, February 26, he married Annetje Lockerman, sister of Govert Lockerman; both became men of worth and consideration, and amassed great wealth. Peter Schuyler, the eldest son of David Peter Schuyler and Catalyn Ver Planck, was born April 18, 1659, and died March 7, 1696. He was a merchant in Albany, and in 1685, was appointed Judge of Oyer and Terminer; he married Alyda Von Slighthenurst, daughter of Gerrit Von Slighthenurst, and a niece of his Uncle Philip's wife. She was then a widow, her first husband, Gerrit Goosen Von Schaick, having died November 11, 1679. The date of her marriage with Peter Schuyler is not known, as their first child, Johannes, was born in 1684; they were likely married in 1680 or 1681. Peter Schuyler died suddenly March 7, 1696, leaving no will. His widow

applied to the court in the May following to have Abraham and David Schuyler, his brothers, appointed guardians to her children during their minority. The eldest son David, born 1682, died young, and the fourth son was given the name of David, that of Peter Schuyler's father; this David was born December 26, 1688. The birth of the first son, David, which is not in the list of the children's birth, would put this marriage back to 1680 or 1681. The second son was named Gerrit, for his wife's father. Peter Schuyler and his brothers were much employed in the public service. His brother Abraham was for many years, one of the most prominent men in Albany; he was much respected by the Indians, with whose language he was familiar. He accompanied Colonel Peter Schuyler and the five Indian chiefs to England as their interpreter. David, son of David Schuyler, was a man of better education and greater abilities than the average man; he was often employed in the public service; was alderman and justice of the peace in his native city of Albany for several successive years. In 1705 he was sheriff of the county, and the next year was appointed mayor of the city; the highest position of the province would have been within his reach had his life been prolonged, but he died at the age of forty-six, December 16, 1715.

Civil government had been established in the New Netherlands by the Dutch in 1621. It consisted of a director-general or governor and a council, who exercised executive, legislative and judicial powers. The Dutch Roman laws and the ordinances enacted by them from time to time constituted the law of the country, and appeals from the judgment of the court

of the director and council lay to the States General, or Court of Holland. In later years some slight concessions to the people were granted. The city of New Amsterdam was incorporated in 1653, and local or imperial courts were established in various towns throughout the country. A convention of delegates at New Amsterdam in 1653 demanded a representative form of government and some share by the people in the enactment of the laws, but this was peremptorily refused. The council acted not only as the executive council, but a supreme court with appellate jurisdiction. Appeals lay to them from the inferior courts. The members could not be sued before, and were not amenable to, the lower courts. The governor, however, could dismiss them at his pleasure. In one instance, it is said, he caused a file of soldiers to eject from the council chamber the vice-director or deputy governor for opposition to his will, and it is alleged he caned with his own hand another member. Imagine Governor Odell of New York, or Governor Yates of Illinois, attempting a thing of that kind. But that was in "the good old times" we hear vaunted so much. Among the executive officers were the receiver-general, comptroller, the provincial secretaries, and surveyor-general, besides the "Schout Fiscal," who acted in the double capacity of attorney-general and sheriff. He arrested, examined and afterwards prosecuted all law-breakers. If there was suspicion, but no direct evidence of guilt, the prisoner was subjected to torture in the presence of sheriff and magistrates; but in case he did not confess he could not again be tortured.

The schout fiscal had a voice in the council,

except when officiating as prosecuting officer. The director-general and council were the guardians of orphans. The office of burgomaster came into existence in Holland in the fourteenth century. In New Amsterdam they succeeded the "Nine Men," and were appointed by the director-general and council. By law they were the chief rulers of the city. Without their consent no woman or minor could execute any legal instrument. They held in trust all the city property; they were keepers of the city seal — were, in fine, the "Fathers of the City." They entered upon the duties of their office on the 2d of February of each year. Each burgomaster attended daily in rotation during three months, at the city hall, for the dispatch of public business. In many particulars the officiating burgomaster resembled somewhat our mayor. One burgomaster retired annually from office, and then became city treasurer for the next year.

It was in 1629 that the power of patroons was established. A charter was granted to any individual who should undertake to plant a colony of fifty persons over fifteen years of age, giving them the rank and power of patroon. Several of the directors of the company availed themselves of this privilege and became possessed of large tracts of country over which their authority was almost feudal. Among the counselors I find the name of Nicassius De Sille continually from 1653 till 1664, when the English took possession. Walburgh De Sille, daughter of Nicassius De Sille, married William Bogardus, son of Everard Bogardus, the first established minister in New Amsterdam. This marriage I find in old New York records.

Among the burgomasters are, in 1641, Abraham Ver Plank ; in 1645, Oloff Stevenson Von Cortland, meaning, I suppose, Oloff, son of Stephen Von Cortland ; his name again in 1649 and 1650 ; in 1647, Gevert Lockerman, and the same in 1649, 1650. Oloff Von Cortland, son of Stephen, occurs again in 1655, 1656, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1662 and 1663. Grandfather Oloff must by that time have become quite a pompous old fellow.

In 1673, 1674, come Johannes Van Brugh, who married Catharine Roeloff, and Evert Wendell, whose name I have run across in some of the marriages. At a convention held in the city hall, New Amsterdam, April 10, 1664, Gerritt Von Schlichtenhurst was one of the delegates ; also Elbert Elbertson, who married Sara Roeloff, widow of Dr. Hans Kierstede. It was at her wedding to Dr. Hans that Dominie Bogardus took advantage of the tipsiness of his guests to get them to subscribe so freely for the new Dutch church that when they became sober on the following day they were appalled at the munificence of their subscriptions, but the dominie would not let them off. Jacob Lesler was the tenth governor under the English rule, his administration beginning June 8, 1689. He was executed for high treason in May, 1691.

The title of this officer was Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America. He was also Vice-Admiral of New York and Connecticut and Keeper of the Great Seal of the Province. His commission was under the Sign Manual and Great Seal of the Realm and he held his office during his pleasure. Among other things

he was empowered to grant marriage licenses and to probate wills, to license schoolmasters and printers and call out the militia, erect forts and cities and grant patents for lands, ports and harbors. His salary at the time of the revolution was 2000, pounds sterling and four hundred pounds additional for fuel and candles. He had besides this, fees in patents, etc., which must have added a tidy sum to his income.

In May, 1709, Peter Schuyler was sworn in again as President of the Council; elected again in 1719. June 3, 1757, James De Lancy was lieutenant-governor. A counsellor's title was "The Honorable;" he was empowered to act as justice of the peace in any country within the province; he held his office during pleasure and served without salary; his position was such that he was enabled to secure for himself, his family and friends, large grants of land, which indemnified him for whatever time and labor he otherwise lost. Stephen Van Cortland and Peter Schuyler are names several times repeated among the members of the council from 1692 to 1721, when the name of Peter Schuyler was replaced by that of Cadwalder Colden.

From 1725, when Philip Livingston was elected to succeed Gerard Beekman, whose name first appears in 1690, we find his name continually until 1750, when Livingston, deceased, was succeeded by James Alexander. In 1726 Archibald Kennedy succeeded Bryerly till 1761, when Kennedy resigned. In 1729 James De Lancy succeeded B——e, deceased, and served continually till July 1760, when he died. Oliver De Lancy, elected the same year, served continually till 1776. James De Lancy was lieutenant-governor from October, 1753, to July, 1760. I could

fill a dozen pages with the offices of trust and honor held by different members of the Schuyler family in the days of the colonies, those of the name of Schuyler and the sons and grandsons and husbands of the Schuyler daughters, but what I have already quoted is, I think, sufficient to make good their claim of being one of the greatest factors in the public life of the provinces, a part of the history, one may say.

Among the commissioners for Indian affairs were, prominent, Peter Schuyler, son of Philip Schuyler, and his brother John; Peter Schuyler, son of David Schuyler, and his brothers Abraham and Myndert; Peter Von Brugh and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, both grandsons of a Schuyler. Philip Schuyler, 2d, John Schuyler and Myndert Schuyler, 2d, bringing it down to 1755, when Sir William Johnson became superintendent of Indian affairs.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer consisted of the judge, assisted by four justices of the peace. It had jurisdiction over all criminal, appellate or civil cases. It held jurisdiction over the other courts in the county, subject to the appeal to the king. Among these judges we find the Schuylers. Among the mayors of Albany I find the first mayor, 1686, was Peter Schuyler; he was the son of the first Philip Peter Schuyler; in 1703 Johannes Schuyler, a grandson of the first Philip; in 1706 David Schuyler, son of David Peter Schuyler the first; in 1719 there is Myndert Schuyler, a brother of David the 2d, son of David Peter Schuyler. He was the Myndert who outlived all his own brothers and all his Uncle Philip's sons. In 1741 John Schuyler, son of Johannes 1st. Myndert Schuyler served again in 1723 — a pretty good showing, six members of one family

serving their native city as mayors. Besides, numerous sons and grandsons of the Schuyler daughters are in the list of Albany's mayors — Livingston, Von Brugh, De Peyster, Ten Broeck, Ten Eyck and Abeel.

2d generation :

Myndert Schuyler, son of David Peter, was elected to the assembly in 1701, and re-elected for four years following. Twenty years of his life were spent in the service of the province. In 1719 he was appointed mayor of Albany and served two years; was reappointed by Governor Burnet and served another two years; was a captain in the militia, and a colonel in 1755. Myndert Schuyler married, October 26, 1693, Rachel Cuyler. The names of Philip and Peter Schuyler are in the lists of members of assembly nearly every year down to 1836. From 1725 there are John and Jeremiah, John B. and John C., Peter and Peter S., continually from 1784 to 1820; then Nicholas, Philip and Stephen, Philip J. and Philip P., from Rensselaer, Saratoga, Albany, Herkimer, and Dutchess counties.

Alida Von Sclichtenhurst, who married Peter David Schuyler, was the daughter of Gerrit Von Sclichtenhurst, son of the director, an officer of the army, and a magistrate of the colony for several years. He was the brother of Philip Schuyler's wife, and came from Holland with his father's family in 1647. He had a wife and three children before leaving Holland. His daughter Alyda married, first, Gerrit Goosen Von Shaick; second, Peter Davidse Schuyler, the eldest son of David Schuyler the 1st. In 1672 Gerrit Von Sclichtenhurst was a magistrate of Schenectady, but the next year was again in

Albany. He died in 1684, at Kingston, leaving one son and five daughters. The son died unmarried.

THE CHILDREN OF PETER DAVID SCHUYLER AND
ALYDA VON SCLICHTENHURST ARE :

3d generation :

A son David, who died young.

3d generation :

Gerrit, m., 1703, to Aggie De Groot.

Johannes, b. 1684, d. 1740; left no children.

Catharine, b. 1686, m. Jacob Bogart.

David Peter, b. Dec. 26, 1688, m. 1st Anna Bratt,
2d wife unknown.

Alida, b. 1693, died young.

Philip Peter, b. 1694, m. Sara Roosevelt of N. Y.,
1718.

Peter P., b. 1696, lived in Albany, d. 1764.

David Schuyler died before June, 1764; his will
was proved in Albany, April, 1764.

Peter also died before 1764.

3d generation :

David Schuyler was twice married; his first wife,
Anna Bratt, bore him two children, Alida and Peter
D.; his second wife, name unknown, nine children.

In May, 1754, David Schuyler 2d and his son Peter
2d bought of the Mohawk Indians 43,000 acres of land
on the west side of Schuyler's Lake, for which they
procured a patent, in company with a few others, one
of these being David Schuyler's brother, Peter P.
Schuyler. The land was near what is now known as
Richfields Springs. David Schuyler 2d was a man

of extensive business and large property. In his will he speaks of land, mines and minerals at Canajoharie and lands on Schuyler Lake, his estates in Albany and New York and in the colonies of Rensselaerwick and Surinam. His will is dated April 3, 1759, in which he names his oldest son Peter and his nine children by his second wife. He appointed seven executors, with Sir William Johnson at the head. When the will was proved, in 1764, all the executors declined to act. His eldest son Peter was dead, and Johannes Schuyler, being the eldest living son, was appointed administrator. Peter Schuyler secured two shares or four thousand acres in the land patent at Schuyler Lake, his Uncle Peter P. Schuyler, of Albany, having transferred to him his allotment, according to agreement before the patent was issued. Peter D. Schuyler was an active business man, but died in middle life before his plans and business schemes were fully developed.

The house on State street, Albany, just above Pearl street, on the south side, was the house built and owned by the 1st David Peter Schuyler, which in his will he gave to his son Peter in 1668, he having then removed to his mansion on Broadway. In this home was born our great-grandfather David Schuyler, the eldest son of Peter Schuyler. On the 26th of December, 1688, his grandfather, being then one of the "City Fathers," in a legal paper of that time is termed the "Honorable David Pieterse Schuyler." In 1689 he was a member of the convention that assumed the government of the city, and put his name to the protest against the pretenses of Jacob Lesler, January 13, 1690. He died on the day of the burning of Schenectady, February 9, 1690. He was

a successful business man, and was a partner with Livingston, Ten Broeck, Bleeker and others in the purchase of Saratoga. The old documentary histories of New York are full of the names of the Schuylers.

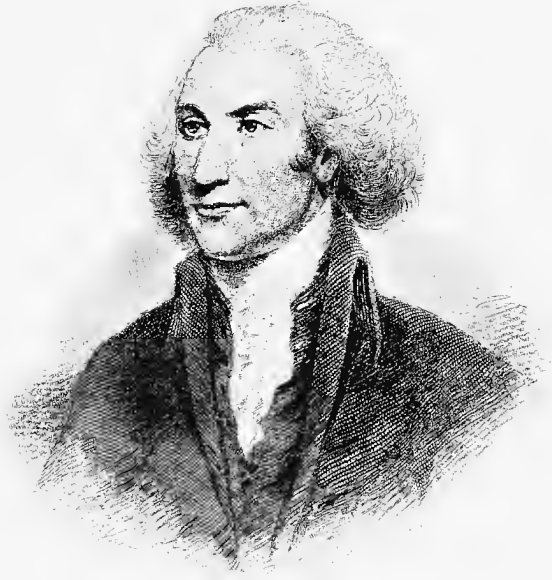
February 13, 1690, Ensign Abraham Schuyler went out with eight or nine Christians to join a party against the French at Schenectady, who were said to be marching on to Albany. February 18th it was commanded to pull down and remove several houses near the city which stood extremely dangerous; and, as the enemy was daily expected, it was ordered the houses should be removed. Among them the house of Brant Albertus Bradt, who may have been the father of the Anna Bradt married to David Schuyler some thirty years later. The Albertus signifying Barent, son of Albert. There were other houses to be removed; and that they might be removed with as little damage to the owner, Peter Winne, Peter Bogardus, William Claus Groesback, Harmon Gansevoort, Duke Bensing and Jan Cornelis Vischer were appointed and authorized to agree with the owners and appraise the same, which appraisement was to be paid by the public. And in order that the same may be done with all speed, the said persons are authorized to cause all fences and trees to be removed, and warn the owners thereof to do it, or have it done, with all expedition; and this shall be sufficient warrant. The said six men are also authorized to give their report whether any other houses than those first mentioned ought to be removed in these dangerous times. That order may be taken thereon, signed, Peter Schuyler, mayor; Johannes Bleeker, John Wendell, Albert Bryckman, Claus Ripse and two

others. On the 25th of February Ensign Abraham Schuyler is designated as Lieutenant Abraham Schuyler; on March 31st we find him dubbed Captain Abraham Schuyler. Promotions, it seems, came thick and fast in those bloody days, and the Schuylers were always at the front. Among the nine men who volunteered to go into the Indian country to reconnoiter was Arent Schuyler, a son of Philip Schuyler, and a cousin of Abraham, who was David's son. The name of Daniel Bradt was also among the nine. They were to proceed to Crown Point where they were to remain for further orders; but if they found any fitter place which would be more secure, they were empowered to go thither with the advice, after due consultation, of Dirk Albertson Bradt, on the condition that they sent out spies daily toward Crown Point. They were also to communicate daily with Captain Abraham Schuyler and his people, keeping mutually informed of all notable occurrences.

All persons who had fences near the town were ordered to remove them sixty paces from the stockades. The houses were to be taken down and erected on vacant lots inside the stockades; one house, being old and decayed, was only to be pulled down. The gate by Harmon Gansevoort's was to be forthwith repaired.

Until the close of the 18th century the Schuyler family had no competitor in influence and the friendship of the Indians, except, in the latter part, that of Sir William Johnson. John, the youngest son of Philip, was an active young man at the time; brave, and full of military aspirations. He was the grandfather of General Philip Schuyler. These brothers were engaged continually in public life. It was in

1710 that Major Peter Schuyler went to England with the five Indian chiefs; he was accompanied, as I have before stated, by the two sons of David Peter Schuyler. Captain John Schuyler married Elizabeth Staats; she was the widow of John Wendell. He was Indian commissioner for many years; was chosen to a seat in the Colonial assembly in 1705 and held that position till 1713. From that time till the war for independence the name of Schuyler appears almost continually among those of the representatives of the people in the legislature of the province of New York. He died in 1747, and was buried in the Dutch church at Albany. His mother outlived her husband Philip Schuyler for many years, she dying in 1689. In 1669 she advanced the money from her own private purse to pay the troops of Albany. Her son Peter had an almost unbounded control over the Mohawk Indians; they spoke of him affectionately as "Quidor." John, the son of John, born in 1697, married his cousin Cornelia, youngest child of Stephen Van Cortland of New York. He died in 1741, six years before his father's death, and was buried at the family cemetery at the "Flatts" near Watervliet. Philip, the eldest son, afterward major-general, being then only eight years old, having been born November 20, 1733. His youth was spent under the care of his Aunt Margaret, who had married her cousin Colonel Philip Schuyler, and lived at the "Flatts." The story of this lady's life, as written by Mrs. Grant, is very interesting reading. The mansion at the "Flatts," built by the first Philip, was considered a very elegant residence, and, in its day, very many notable people were entertained there. The Van Cortland family was numbered among the most aristocratic and opulent in the province.



Joh Schuyler

In 1701 the commissioners sent Johannes Bleeker, Jr., and David Schuyler to Onondaga to notify the five nations of the coming campaign. On the 14th of June, 1701, the Seneca sachems having arrived, a meeting was held. This David was a son of David Peter Schuyler, first cousin of Colonel Peter Schuyler; he was afterward mayor of Albany.

In 1820 a catalogue of records was submitted to the legislature by John Van Ness, secretary of state, in three parts: First, Dutch Colonial, from 1630 to 1664; second, English Colonial, from 1664 to 1776; third, State Records, from 1776 to 1820. The collection of records relative to Indian affairs were not to be found, and it is supposed they were carried to Canada by Sir John Johnson or his agents, and from there shipped to England.

I have found these records in the State Library at Albany a great help to me in my work; I have found much of the same kind, but not to as great an extent, in the Newberry Library in Chicago, Illinois, and much among old papers and documents of family history. In tracing the line of the Schuylers I have had no intention of giving a consecutive line of descent except in our own family line, only to show their connection by marriage with all the important families of the provinces, whose numerous descendants now populate nearly every State of the Union. I have shown the connection with the Van Slichtenhursts and Ver Planks. The two young men Philip and David first came to America as intimate friends of the Van Rensselaers, with whom they soon became connected by marriage. Catharine Van Rensselaer, the wife of Philip Schuyler, was the daughter of Colonel John Van Rensselaer, son of Hendrick,

grandson of Killion Van Rensselaer, the first Patroon. He married Engeltie Livingston. The intermarriages of the Schuylers, Van Cortlands, Livingstons and Van Brughs had established a numerous relationship.

In New York it had become the custom to send the young girls of the family at least once a year to visit their relatives in the city to acquire the polish of the fashionable society which moved about the presence of the royal governors at their court assemblies. The opportunity for the display of their social gifts and manners at Albany was only second to that of New York city itself. Boston was too far away to be taken into account in the matter of fashionable assemblies by the belles and beaux of those days.

In 1756 Peter Schuyler, nephew of Peter, the colonel, and grandson of Philip, being the son of Arent Schuyler, born 1710, died 1762, was captured by the Indians under Montcalm. He was left an ample estate by his father and had been commissioned colonel September 7, 1746. He, with his regiment, was taken to Montreal, then to Quebec, where he provisioned his captive regiment out of his own private purse for two months, until he was finally released and returned to the States.

Arent Schuyler's wife was Jannecke Teller, the daughter of William Teller of Albany, who had come from Holland in 1639, being employed by the Dutch West India Company. Schuyler's wife Jannecke died in 1700, and in 1703 he married Swantie Dyckhouse, who bore him five children, he having six by his first wife. For his third wife he married Maria, daughter of Robert Walter and granddaughter of Jacob Lesler, with whom his grandfather, the old director, had such a fierce quarrel. After the death

of Arent Schuyler his widow Mary Walter married, 1736, Archibald Kennedy, receiver-general and collector of customs. He later became Earl of Cassiles.

Two daughters of Killion Van Rensselaer, Anna and Gertrude, married brothers, sons of Arent Schuyler. Stephen, the second son of Killion Van Rensselaer, in 1745, succeeded his brother as lord of the manor; he left two sons and a daughter who married General Abraham Ten Broeck. Stephen, the eldest son, was a boy of five years. John died unmarried; Stephen married Catharine Livingston in January, 1764. Stephen, the heir, married Margaret, the daughter of General Philip Schuyler; he was the sixth lord of the manor and the eighth patroon, and the last; the manor then containing 750,000 acres.

Robert Livingston, by his marriage with Alyda Schuyler, formed a connection with several of the leading families of Albany and New York. He was the son of Scotch parents who had long lived in Holland, having been banished to Rotterdam. Philip, the second lord of the manor, married Catharine Von Brugh. In 1725 he was appointed by Governor Burnett to the council, and was in public life from early manhood until his death in 1750. He left five sons.

Sarah Von Brugh Livingston, daughter of Colonel William Livingston, married John Jay, prominent in revolutionary times. John Jay was a descendant of the French Protestant emigrants who came to America in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. Jay was a member of congress, ambassador to a foreign land, chief justice of the American States and governor of the State of New York. Philip Livingston became the second

lord of the manor; notwithstanding his Scottish father, he was named after the Dutch fashion, Philip, for the father of Alyda Schuyler, his mother. He married Catharine Von Brugh of Albany, and during the latter part of his life entertained with great magnificence at their residence in New York city, Albany, and the Manor House. Their eldest daughter, Sara, married William Alexander, Lord Sterling; his son Robert became the third and last lord of the manor. Their son, Peter Von Brugh Livingston, married the sister of Lord Sterling. Another son was Philip Livingston, who signed the Declaration of Independence; this son Philip, was born January, 1716, died 1778. There was a son William born in 1723; a son Walter who married Cornelia Schuyler. Janet, the daughter of Robert, a grandson of the patroon, married Colonel Richard Montgomery. Robert, son of the third Robert, was a graduate of Columbia college, admitted to the bar in 1773, and was one of the five to draft the Declaration of Independence; in 1777 he was appointed the first chancellor of New York, which office he held till 1801. He administered the oath of office to George Washington on his inauguration, as the first President of the United States.

David Peter Schuyler, by his marriage with Anna Bratt in 1720, had but two children, Alyda, born 1721, who died young, and Peter D., born in 1723, who married Elizabeth Barbara Herkimer; he died in 1763, leaving five children.

David Schuyler, by his second marriage, had nine children, John, Adoniah, David, Philip, Jacob, Anna, Margaret, Alyda, Catherine.

Peter D. Schuyler, by his marriage with Elizabeth

Barbara Herkimer, allied himself to the most influential family in the Mohawk Valley. His wife was the eldest daughter of John Jost Herkimer, one of the patentees of the Burnetts-field tract, a man of wealth and influence, a leader among his people for many years. She was the eldest of eight daughters, sisters of General Nicholas Herkimer of Revolutionary fame. Schuyler's marriage is recorded in the Reformed Dutch Church of Albany, where the first years of their wedded life were passed; later when he, with his father and Uncle Peter, made the great purchase of land at Schuyler Lake, they may have lived there. He was largely interested in lands and mining, but as he died when not quite forty, his business schemes were not fully developed. Whether his wife remained at the home at Schuyler Lake or returned to her father's home at Fort Herkimer is a matter of conjecture; she was certainly left with ample means as is testified by the wills of both her husband and his father, David Schuyler, of Albany, as I have seen both these wills. Peter Schuyler and his father died about the same time, the younger man, Peter, preceding the father so that the estates of both were settled up by the eldest brother, John Schuyler. Fourteen years later we find them living near Schuyler Lake, as Arnold, then on his march to the relief of Fort Stanwix, arrested one Hon Yost Schuyler, "a man of wealth and standing," who, like some of his neighbors, was accused of having tory proclivities. Arnold wanted a messenger to send to St. Leger an exaggerated account of the army marching to Gansevoort's relief, so promised young Schuyler his life, and his fortune secured, if he would undertake the mission, holding his young brother, Nicholas, a boy

of seventeen, as hostage till his return. How well the mission was accomplished, and the part it played in the destinies of the struggling nation, is a story often told. Though the effect of the retreat of St. Leger upon the history of our nation has passed into history, it was not at that time fully appreciated. For some unknown reason the part played by Schuyler in the matter, has been much belittled, but when men like General Herkimer and General Schuyler can be accused of cowardice and timidity, not even our great Washington escaping, what can we expect for lesser lights?

The picture of the poor, widowed mother and her young son, a mere boy, pleading for the life of the brother, from Arnold, himself a traitor in heart when the price reached his views, has ever to me seemed very pathetic. This poor mother, deprived of her counselor and protector, her husband dead, her old father gone and the brother too, General Nicholas Herkimer, all who might have stood by her in her hour of need; all she could do was to throw herself upon the mercy of Arnold, and trembling with fear and a breaking heart await the return of her boy. The Indians were known to be treacherous and every scalp brought them eight dollars in English gold, and in case his life was sacrificed, cutting off his return, then the life of her other boy was the forfeit; but though the hours must have seemed like weeks, the Father of the widow and the orphan looking pityingly down, returned him to her arms and the youth held in durance was once more set free. This story of the messenger sent by General Arnold I find in the Pictorial History of American Revolution, by Robert Shaw, published in 1845.

THE CHILDREN OF PETER D. SCHUYLER AND ELIZABETH BARBARA HERKIMER WERE :

5th generation :

Peter, born 1745, m. Catherine Herkimer, daughter of Henry Herkimer.

John Jost (Hon Yost) died 1810.

Nicholas, b. 1760, his son Nicholas, b. 1796.

Katharine Elizabeth, b. 1751, m. Joseph Herkimer, and another daughter supposed to be named Anna, for the mother of Peter D. Schuyler, which was the custom of the day, nothing is known of her or her descendants.

5th generation :

Peter m. to Catherine Herkimer, had children.

6th generation :

Peter, m. Sophia Cook, their children.

7th generation :

Sophia, Martha, Electra, Juliette, John m. Mary McCord.

5th generation :

Abraham 3d m. Sarah Sutherland, Joseph 4th m. Margaret McCord, Elizabeth m. DuColon, Nancy m. Mires, Margaret m. Solomon Mayor, Simeon 5th m. Sarah Evans.

5th generation :

Nicholas Schuyler's children were : Nicholas 1st, b. 1796, Peter 2d, Henry 3d and George 4th.

6th generation :

Nicholas' son Nicholas m. Lydia Green, Felix Schuyler b. 1827, m. Francis Casler.

5th generation :

Katharine Elizabeth Schuyler and Joseph Herkimer's children were: Mary b. 1778, m. William Tygert, died 1798; Katharine b. October, 1780, m. 1st Elijah Strong, 2d Samuel Lord, she died in 1847; Nancy b. 1784, m. James Campbell, d. 1851, had no children; Dorothy (Dolly) b. 1788, m. James Fox, d. 1867.

6th generation :

Katharine Herkimer and Elijah Strong had children: John, b. Aug. 7, 1799, m. Katherine Cristman, March, 1820, and d. July, 1869; Henry, b. March, 1801, m. Mary Cristman, d. March, 1880; George b. Jan. 7th, 1803, m. Julia Anne Dingman, d. 1839; Mary Catharine, b. 1805, m. Phineas Golden, d. 1862; Elijah Herkimer, b. 1811, m. Julia M'Gee, d. 1893; Catherine Herkimer married for her second husband Samuel Lord, their children Nancy b. 1823, m. James Waldron, d. 1888; Samuel, b. 1825, m. Katherine Harwick, d. July, 1887.

Elijah Strong, who married Katherine Herkimer, was a lineal descendant of Elder John Strong, of Northampton, Mass., who came, with his young wife Mary and his sister Elinor, from Taunton, England, in 1630, on board the good ship Mary and John, Capt. Squeb. There were 149 other passengers on board. They landed at Nantasket and called their new home Dorchester, after the old home from which so many of them had departed. The father of John Strong, the first pioneer, was Richard Strong, born in Caernarvon, Wales, 1651, his grandmother was an

heiress of the house of Griffith, descended from Lewellyn, the last king of Wales, who was beheaded by the English in 1282. In 1551 his father's family had returned to England, living there until his death in 1613.

The family multiplied greatly in America, the first, Elder John, leaving at his death 160 descendants, he living to be nearly ninety years old. His sons, and grandsons and great-grandsons have filled many places of office and honor. Their names are among judges and jurists, doctors of law and divinity, professors of colleges, mayors of cities and army officers—all tracing back their lineage to the old Massachusetts elder and his pretty Welsh grandmother. There was a crest and a motto in the olden days. The motto is "Tentenda est via," and in its various interpretations this is as good as any: "Try, try again," "Never give up the ship," "The best is none too good," "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." The crest I will not attempt to describe.

The family of Tygerts is mentioned often in the early history of the Mohawk valley, sometimes spelled Tygert, sometimes Dygert. The two wives of Nicholas Herkimer, the General, were Tygerts, and the father and brother were faithful patriots. A sister of General Herkimer married a Dygert, but if these families were connected with each other, I do not know. The name of Campbell could hardly have been of German origin, but they were among the early settlers of the German Flatts. The Foxes came with the Palatines, and they are among the patentees of the Burnett's Field tract. James Fox, who married Dorothy Herkimer, was born March, 1784, and was a descendant of this family. His

father was Frederick Fox. His sister Anna Elizabeth married John Shoemaker, son of Johannes Shoemaker. John Shoemaker died March, 1851; Johannes Shoemaker died 1805. Mrs. Emma Ostrander, of Mohawk, is a granddaughter of John and Elizabeth Shoemaker.

James Fox and Dorothy Herkimer's children were: James Henry, born December 5th, 1808, died 1867; Mary Catharine, born January 25, 1811, married Patrick Fox, died April, 1890; John Andrew, born March 12, 1815, married Janett Hubbell; Matthew Herkimer, born April 22, 1817, married Eliza Edick; Jacob William, born March 5, 1827, died 1866; Patrick Fox, husband of Mary Catharine Fox, born June, 1812, died July 24, 1891; Eliza Edick, wife of Matthew Fox, died 189-; Jeremiah Fox, born February, 1813, married Dencie Clarke, died January, 1877. The wife of James Henry Fox was Sylvia Sherwood.

Mary Herkimer, daughter of Joseph and Katherine Herkimer, married William Tygert. She died in 1798, leaving one daughter Margaret, who married, in 1819, John I. Cristman, son of Jacob Cristman and Catherine Small. She died in 1879, leaving one daughter Eliza Margaret, born in 1837, married to Dr. Eli Fox.

John I. Cristman was born March, 1797, died in 1876. Eliza Edick, wife of Matthew Fox, belonged to another old family in the early days of Tryon county. The two little girls of the Sharrer family, made captives by the Indians, on their return from this captivity and growing to womanhood, one married an Edick, the other a Fox. She was the grandmother of Dr. Fox, who married the granddaughter of Mary Herkimer.

Mary and Katharine Cristman, the wives of John and Henry Strong, were sisters, and they were also sisters of John I. Cristman, who married Margaret Tygert, daughter of Mary Herkimer. Their father was Jacob Cristman, their mother Mary Small. Julia Dingman, who married George Strong, was the granddaughter of Margaret Phillipse Dingman, daughter of Harmon Phillipse, a descendant of the Phillipses of Westchester county, and a cousin of the Livingstons and Van Rensselaers; she died December 17, 1878. Elijah Herkimer Strong, the fourth son of Elijah Strong and Catherine Herkimer, was born in 1811 and died in 1893. He had four children by his first wife and one son John by his second wife, he being the only John Strong living in this branch of the family, the name having been carried for nine generations. Elijah Herkimer Strong was commissioned lieutenant of the 116th Regiment of Infantry in 1833, and was made captain in 1835. His cousin Daniel B. Strong was colonel of the regiment, William L. Marcy, commander-in-chief.

EXTRACT OF POEM BY ALFRED B. STREET.

IN CENTENNIAL VOL. (BURGOYNE.)

Hark, a wild cry! it is the eagle's scream!
 Ha! the new world emerges!
 Mountains rise there that know no tread of Kings;
 Blasts that waft liberty on chainless wings;
 Lakes that hold skies, the swallow tires to cross;
 Prairies, earth-oceans; woods, a whirlwind's toss
 Would seem a puny streak; and with one tongue
 All thundered "come" the welkin echoing, rung
 "Come" and it went; it took its Mayflower flight.

There the vast forest stood, the free, the green,
 The wild, a tangled, thronging, vaulted scene,
 Broadening the picture, here, grand rivers rolled,
 Grand mountains rose; and in their numbers bold,
 Wild foemen thronged with tomahawk and knife
 Ready to whelm in most unequal strife,
 But what of these! a stalwart heart and arm
 Freedom upbore, the danger owned a charm,
 And in the forest with bold tread it trod
 Waging the contest for itself and God.
 And soon blithe harvest waved where forests frowned;
 Roofs studded rivers; and in gladdening sound
 The song of peace and industry arose,
 Where burst the warwhoops of unsparing foes;
 And church-spires pointed, where up towered the pine;
 And Freedom planted sure its ever-lasting shrine.

Oh glorious Freedom! grandest, brightest gift
 Kind heaven has given our souls to heavenward lift!
 Oh glorious Freedom! are there hearts so low
 That its live flame finds there no answering glow?
 Mid all this affluence of deed and thought
 With which this age of majesty was fraught,
 Two war-cries rung on a new nation's breath,
 This from the warm South "Liberty or Death!"
 This from the cold North, both stern shouted thence,
 "Nothing for tribute, millions for defense,"
 Up sprung a land with weapon bared for use,
 Like Pallas bounding from the brow of Zeus.

Three threatening strands were woven by the Crown;
 One stretching up Champlain; one reaching down
 The Mohawk Valley whose green depths retained
 Its Tory heart, Fort Stanwix scarce restrained;
 And one of Hudson's flood; the three to link
 Where stood Albania's gables by its brink.

Glance at the picture — ere we spread our wing —
 Of the grand battle whose famed deeds we sing;
 Here spreads Champlain with mountain skirted shore
 "Canadere Guarentie," open door
 Of the fierce Iroquois to seek their foes
 In regions stretching from Canadian snows.
 West in a purple dream of misty crag,
 The Adirondacks' wavy outlines drag;
 East, the Green Mountains, home of meadowy brooks,
 Of crossroad hamlets, sylvan school-house nooks,
 Church-covered hills and lion-hearted men
 Taught by the torrent tumbling down the glen,
 By the grand tempests sweeping around the cliff
 By the wild waters tossing by their skiff
 Freedom, till freedom grew their very life.

Next, the dark Horican,* that mountain vein,
 Bright islet-spangled tassel to Champlain
 The Highlands souled with Washington and grand
 With his high presence watching o'er the land?
 Is that a red-coat, glancing from a tree?
 Or sunsets straggling beam? that sound, the tramp
 Of the approaching foe? the hunters camp
 Cowers lonely in the woods; the settler's hut
 Has lost its latch-string, and its door is shut.

Turn we to other scenes! In beauty bright
 The Mohawk Valley claims our wandering sight
 Veined by its river; loveliest landscapes smiled
 On every side the rural and the wild.
 Here, shone the field in billowy gold, and there,
 The shornless forest twined its leafy lair.
 Here, the red homestead weltering in its wheat;
 There, the rude shanty in its green retreat;
 Where the plow paused, the trapper hid his trap;

* Lake George.

The kinebell mingled with the rifle's clap;
 And civilization reared her school-house where
 The skin-clad hunter lately slew the bear.

At the green valley's head Fort Stanwix stood,
 Its bastions, half restored, ringed close with wood,
 Smooth meadows, southward to the Mohawk led
 North, De-a-wain-sta's mile-long portage spread
 To wild Wood Creek which linked beneath its screen
 With Lake Oneida's rich, transparent green
 Opening that region where a fringe of lakes
 Hangs from a skirt of wilderness that makes
 A sylvan border to the southern flow
 Of that grand inland sea, Ontario;
 Those watery pendants not disordered flung,
 But seeming as in measured spaces hung
 To ornament Ontario's emerald dress
 With tassels of pure, diamond loveliness.

A band of boats spots dark Oswego's breast;
 St. Leger's corps, Fort Stanwix to invest;
 Where foamed the Falls, they plunge within the woods
 In battle order; the wild solitudes
 Glitter with knife and musket; massive boots
 Tear through the thickets, stumble over roots;
 Here, the lithe Indian's light, elastic bound,
 There, the slow yager's tramp, the Ranger found
 His old hacks on the trees when other days
 Saw him a trapper; mid the sylvan maze.

The Indians, tramping through the forest shades,
 Kindle their camp-fires like great panther eyes,
 And dance their dances; the flotilla plies
 Dabbling, still upward, till the boats they beach
 At the Creek's mouth, and soon Fort Stanwix reach,
 Where gallant Gansevoort and brave Willett stand,
 To hurl defiance at the coming band.
 Gansevoort, the young, the gallant, with a soul
 That only knew bold duty for its goal.
 What though the walls were incomplete! behind
 Uptowered a heart no abject fear could bind!
 To the foe's threat his fort-made flag he reared,

Sustained by patience, and by courage cheered;
 When came demand to yield, he calm replied
 With firm refusal, and the worst defied.
 Down the green valley fly the tidings; swift
 The Germans spring; the living torrents drift
 To the Fort's aid; by day, the thronging trees
 Are freckled with quick glints; steel glitterings seize
 Upon the leaves and change them to white gems;
 By night the camp-fires dance along the stems,
 Turn green to ruddy gold, and black to red,
 Build crimson roofs and floors of carmine spread.

Bold Herkimer has left, to lead the band
 His hearth, half fortress and half house, to stand
 Defenseless on the Mohawk; many a roof
 A rustic manor-house, walls bullet proof
 Stately in terraces and in shrubbery,
 Old oaks, green walks to dingle, statted trees
 Eagle-shaped thicket, bushes carved to deer
 And wolf, and where huge hearth glared red with cheer,
 Fragrant with woodland feasts, is left to breeze
 And sunshine and protecting walls of trees
 While the roused dwellers march with Cox the brave,
 And Paris, their loved sylvan soil to save
 From the invaders tread; the farm house, too,
 With broad piazza, dormer windows, hue
 Of red, and native poplars belted round,
 Whose leaves in hot days yield a cooling sound,
 With the vast barn of stone, a fort at need;
 And pastures where sleek cattle, frequent steed
 And flock luxuriate, also sends its throngs
 Wild to avenge the invaded region's wrongs
 And smite the foe.
 Neighbor, with news of humblest import, meets
 With neighbor, in those broad, straggling streets.
 The settlers strive with handspike and with axe,
 Seeing their buckwheat-plats and meadow-stacks
 Melting, sends freemen to drive back the foe,
 Their sluggish bosoms warmed to patriot-glow.

As the mild dweller, groping by blazed trees,
 Wades his dim way to join the patriot band

Summoned to drive the foeman from the land,
 Together blent at last, the gallant throng
 Down the rough road, unmindful, streams along;
 A hollow lies in front; the patriots reach
 Its causeway: with a sudden burst and screech
 Of rifle shots and war-whoops, savage forms
 Rise from the marshy borders; hissing storms
 Of bullets rain upon the broken ranks
 That strive to rally; from the deadly banks
 Blazes swift death; the painted warriors dash
 Wild in the whirling midst; knives, hatchets flash
 And foes mad throttle; Indian, German, close
 In grapple; Ranger, neighbor, meet as foes
 Bosom to bosom; as speeds fierce the fray
 The Germans form in circles and repay
 Carnage with carnage; Herkimer has dropped
 But still directs the furious conflict propped
 Against a friendly stem; a flashing wakes
 Fiercer and redder; a loud tumult breaks
 Grandeur and sterner than the deadly scene,
 The battle of the skies! its mightier mien
 Of loftier anger checks the lesser strife,
 But as it marches off, the fight for life
 Rages anew with fiercer, wilder burst,
 For now the Royal Greens, friends, neighbors erst
 Yea brothers of their foes, have joined the fight
 And Havoc greets them with renewed delight.
 Here the clubbed rifle, there, the thrusting spear
 And plunging knife; Cox, Paris fall! career
 The steeds of slaughter through that awful dell
 Till baffled, beaten, the cowed redskins swell
 Their shrill retreating cries, and quick the form
 Of battle strides away, as strode the storm
 From the red dell; quiet settles sweet upon the scene;
 And Nature to itself consigns the dread ravine.

During the sky's fierce onslaught, at the Fort
 A whirlpool raged of strife; the sally port
 Sent Willett forth to Johnson's camp at hand,
 And drove him headlong; evening's air-breaths fanned
 The sylvan Fort in its renewed repose,
 While night closed sad on its disheartened foes.

Meanwhile the tidings of Oriskany
 And Bennington careered; and glad and free
 Hope spread white pinions; throngs to Schuyler pour
 Swelling his ranks all abject terror o'er.

Back to Fort Stanwix. As time onward stepped,
 Closer St. Leger's threatening parallels crept,
 In the near meadow at the Scalping Tree,
 The patriot saw the redskin in his glee
 Wield the keen knife in token of the hour
 When his hot head would feel its horrid power.
 Oft did he see, too, on the evening glow
 St. Leger's swarthy force and huge chapeau
 By the wild, painted Brant, or Johnson bluff,
 As he surveyed the Fort that in its rough
 Half finished form still showed defiant teeth
 At the thronged foe its sylvan walls beneath.

At last a night of scowling tempest saw
 Willett and Stockwell from the fortress draw
 Their snaky lengths through slumbering foes; they grope
 Through the black wilds until their blinding scope
 Is kindled by the sun; then on they steer,
 The brook and blackberry their only cheer,
 Till down the valley on their flying steeds
 They Schuyler seek; their summons warm he heeds;
 And Arnold tracks Fort Dayton's valley trail
 And sends on Hon Yost with his cunning tale.

Along the Fort's rough road that led to where
 Fort Stanwix stood, a man with slouching air
 And wandering glance moved swift on ponderous feet;
 The noon-tide sun beams in his pathway beat
 A thread-like trail that through the forest wound
 And scarce mid thickets faint existence found.
 Now the trail vanished in some windfall vast;
 And now he vaulted o'er the pine tree cast
 By the tornado, rearing frequent bulk;
 Now waded some slow stream with snaky skulk
 Oozing through rotten mould till one loose bog
 Wallowed about; his large splay foot would clog
 And stumble o'er the blind and sketchy trail

Touching along; 'twas Hon Yost, with his tale
 Apt to his tongue to tell the savage foe
 Of Arnold striking his o'erwhelming blow.

About the Scalping Tree, the redskins form
 In solemn council; the debate is warm —
 After wise Hah-wen-ne-yo's aid was sought —
 Whether to leave at once the war-path fraught
 With such dire evil as Oriskany,
 Or follow still the King, their Father; free
 Flows their fierce, guttural talk; their minds in doubt
 Waver; a figure at a warning shout
 Bursts on their rows; 'tis Hon Yost; "red men fly
 The white man comes to slay; his hosts are nigh,
 Thick as the leaves!" he shouts; they start, recoil,
 The council breaks; they flee in wild turmoil,
 In vain St. Leger hurls his wrath, and storms
 The furious Johnson; quick retreating forms
 Fill all the portage toward Wood Creek; and soon
 The golden quiet of the afternoon
 Steeps the wide landscape; field and stream and tree
 Restored once more to soft tranquility.

All round the sylvan Fort as sunset shone
 Settled the forest stillness, and alone,
 Instead of wild, fierce prowling forms, it sees
 The steadfast columns of the peaceful trees:
 Instead of fitting red-coats gleaming rich
 In the gold rays from battery wall and niche
 Of breastwork, it beholds the sweep of leaves
 Gorgeous in all the pomp that sun-down weaves.
 The low light bathes the empty meadows spread
 Along the Mohawk, trampled with the tread
 So late of foes; as silver twilight falls,
 And umber thickens on the forest walls
 The landscape hears, instead of sounds that fright,
 The murmured music of the quiet night,
 Again the morning, but no Lion's glare
 Reddens the field; in sullen, dark despair
 He crouches in his den upon the height;
 While Freedom spends the day in songful, wild delight.

And now our banner; oft it's hues it changed;
Through many varying shapes its aspect ranged;
The elm of Massachusetts and the oak
Of Carolina into being woke
The tree of Liberty: (how strangely shows
This patriot union of such after foes !)
Till a new Constellation starred its blue
And red and white their deep, striped colors drew;
Blue, red and white, like tints that quiver and reel
Over the velvet rich of red hot steel.
Wide streamed that banner! as its folds flashed free
Auroral splendors flashed in sympathy;
Until the Patriot saw the earthborn dyes
Reflected in the Standard of the skies.
Oh, while those splendors beam upon the sight
May that broad Banner glow in living light!
Oh, may its trophies wave in pomp sublime
Till melts the midnight of departing time.

THE HERKIMERS.

GENEAOLGY.

1st generation :

Jurgh (George) Herkimer and wife Madaline emigrated from the Palitinate of the Rhine in 1721. In 1725, with ninety-four others, received a patent to the Burnettsfield tract for purchase of land from the Indians. (Their son).

2d generation :

Johan Jost Herkimer and wife Catharine came in 1721 with the third immigration of Palatins, settled at the German Flatts. He died Aug. 1775, leaving children thirteen in number.

3d generation :

1. Nicholas, b, 1728, d. Aug. 1777, m. 1st Lany Tygert, sister of Peter S. Tygert, m. 2d Myra Tygert, dau. of Peter S. Tygert; no children.

2. Henry, (Hendrick) b. 1730, d. 1779, wife Catharine; ten children.

3. George, b. 1744, d. 1786, m. Alyda Schuyler; seven children.

4. Johan Joseph, d. 1787, went to Canada; two sons.

5. John, d. 1817, unmarried.

6. Barbara Elizabeth, b. 1726, d. 1800, m. in 1743, Peter D. Schuyler, son of David Schuyler and Anna Bratt, he d. 1763.

7. Gertrude, m. 1st Lt. Warmuth, killed at Oriskany; m. 2d Rudolph Schumaker.

8. Delia, m. Col. Peter Bellinger, ~~who was killed at Oriskany.~~

*... Col Peter Bellinger
born Pennam Flatts, Herkimer Co Nov 3, 1726
died March 25, 1813*

9. Madaline (Lany) m. 1st Warner Tygert, son of Peter S. Tygert, he was killed at Oriskany, m. 2d Nicholas Snell.

10. Katharine, m. George Henry Bell, taken prisoner at Oriskany.

11. Mary, m. April, 1758, Rev. Abraham Rosecranz.

12. Anna, m. Peter Ten Broeck.

13. Elizabeth, m. Hendrick Frey, d. 1820.

3d generation :

Henry Herkimer 2d and wife Catherine had ten children.

4th generation :

1. Joseph, b. Oct. 1751, m. Elizabeth Katharine Schuyler, dau. of Peter D. Schuyler and Barbara Herkimer.

2. Nicholas.

3. Abraham. Descendants removed to Pennsylvania.

4. George.

5. Henry, b. 1767, d. 1813 ; his wife Catharine, b. 1768, d. 1854.

6. Katharine, m. Peter Schuyler, son of Peter D. Schuyler.

7. Elizabeth.

8. Gertrude, m. a Mr. Burr.

9. Magdalene.

10. Anna.

4th generation :

Joseph Herkimer 1st and Elizabeth Schuyler, four children.

5th generation :

1. Mary, b. 1778, d. 1798, m. William Tygert.
2. Katharine, b. Oct. 1780, d. 1847, m. 1st Elijah Strong, he d. 1812 ; 2d Samuel Lord.
3. Nancy, b. 1784, d. 1851, m. James Campbell.
4. Dorothea, (Dolly) b. 1788, d. 1867, m. James Fox.

5th generation :

Mary Herkimer and William Tygert ; had children.

6th generation :

Margaret, 1st b. 1798, d. 1879, m. John I. Cristman.

7th generation :

1. Mary, b. 1820, d. young.
2. Eliza Margaret, b. 1838, m. Dr. Eli Fox ; he d. 1890.

5th generation :

Katharine Herkimer 2d and Elijah Strong had children.

6th generation :

1. John, b. 1799, d. 1869, m. Katharine Cristman, d. 1866 ; she dau. of Jacob Cristman.
2. Henry, b. March, 1801, d. March, 1880, m. Mary Cristman ; she d. 1880.
3. George, b. Jan., 1803, d. March, 1839, m. Julia Anna Dingman ; she d. 1878.
4. Mary Catharine, b. 1805, d. 1862, m. Phineas Golden.
5. Elijah Herkimer, b. 1811, d. 1893, m. 1st Julia McGee, m. 2d wife.

Katharine Herkimer, and Samuel Lord had children.

6. Nancy, b. 1823, d. 1888, m. James Waldron.

7. Samuel, b. 1825, d. 1887, m. Cathern Harwick ; she d. 189—.

5th generation :

Nancy Herkimer 3d and James Campbell ; had no children.

Dorothea Herkimer and James Fox ; had children.

6th generation :

1. James Henry, b. 1808, d. 1867, m. Sylvia Sherwood ; no children.

2. Mary Catharine, b. 1811, d. 1890, m. Patrick Fox.

3. Frederick Jeremiah, b. 1813, d. 1877, m. Dencie Clark.

4. John Andrew, b. 1815, m. Janet Hubbel.

5. Matthew Herkimer, b. 1817, m. Eliza Edick ; she d. 189—.

6. Jacob William, b. 1827, d. 1866, m., and had one child, a daughter Dolly.

6th generation .

Children of Katherine Herkimer and Elijah Strong.

1. John Strong and Catharine Cristman ; had children.

7th generation :

1. Mary Catharine, b. April, 1821, m. Jacob Murphy ; he d. 1866 ; she d. July 1, 1903.

2. Elijah John, b. 1823, d. 1896, m. Harriet Wheeler.

3. Emily, b. 1827, m. Ephraim Wordworth, d. 189—.

4. Jacob William, b. 1830, d. April, 1902, m. Amelia Zeeman.

5. Darius Wellington, b. 1834, d. Aug., 1901; unmarried.

7th generation :

1. Mary Catharine Strong and Jacob Murphy; had one child.

8th generation :

John, b. 1840, m. Minerva Pierce; one child.

9th generation :

Emily, b. 1869, m. Frank Razy; they had one child.

10th generation :

Florence Razy, b. Dec., 1891.

7th generation :

2. Elijah J. and Harriet Strong; had children.

8th generation :

1. Myrtie May, b. 1859, d. 1862.

2. Bertha, b. 1860, m. James Francis, d. 1895; two children.

3. Berenice, b. 1869.

9th generation.

Children of Bertha Strong and James Francis.

1. Iva May, b. 1885.

2. Mabel, b. 1889.

7th generation :

3. Emily Strong and Ephraem Woodworth; had no children.
4. William Jacob Strong and Amelia Zeeman; children.

8th generation :

1. Alice Catharine, b. 1861, m. Wilbur F. Persons.
2. Herbert Wellington, b. 1869, m. Grace Marsh.

8th generation :

Alice Strong and Wilbur Persons; had one child.

9th generation :

Claude, b. 1882.

8th generation :

2. Herbert Strong and Grace Marsh; have one child.

9th generation :

Ethelyn, b. 1898.

6th generation :

2. Henry Strong and Mary Cristman; had children.

7th generation :

1. William, b. 1826, d. 1849, Nov. 14th, in California, unmarried.
2. Elijah Herkimer, b. 1828, d. 1902, m. Martha George.
3. George, b. 1830, m., 1854, Minerva Hastings.
4. Jacob, b. 1832, m., 1856, Abbie Carver Amy; he d. July, 1902.

5. James Campbell, b. 1835, m., 1858, Antoinette Chase, d. Dec., 1889.

6. John O., b. 1837, m., 1868, Mary Nugent, d. 1894.

7. Mary Eliza, b. 1840, m. Rev. E. B. Olmstead; he d. 1902.

8. Charles B., b. 1841, d. 1899, m. Sarah Whitney.

9. Gilbert W., b. 1843, m. Mary Whitney.

10. Louise Catharine, b. 1846, m. Walter Cheney.

11. Henry, b. 1850, d. young.

7th generation :

William Strong, d. unmarried.

7th generation :

2. Elijah Strong and Martha George ; had children.

8th generation :

1. Charles, b. 1854, m. twice ; m. Mary Holton ; no children.

2. Blanche, b. 1860, unmarried.

3. Grace, b. 1865, m. Harry Sawyer ; had one son.

9th generation :

Pierre, b. 1890.

7th generation :

George Strong and Minerva Hastings ; children.

8th generation :

1. Chauncy, m. 1st Mary O'Leary, and had one child Mary, who m. Roy Hopkins ; m. 2d wife ; and had five children, names not known.

8th generation :

2. Estelle, m. Gideon Williams.
3. William, m. Nettie Hake.

8th generation :

2. Estelle Strong and Gideon Williams ; had children.

9th generation :

1. Myrtie, m. Robert Pitcher, 1902 ; one daughter, Marion Pitcher, born May, 1903.
2. Genevieve.
3. George.
4. Pauline.

8th generation :

3. William Strong and Nettie Hake ; children.
Eldest son Grover, twins, Morris and Morton ;
daughter, Grace.

7th generation :

4. Jacob Cristman Strong and Abbie Amy ; three children.

8th generation :

1. Harry, b. 1859, m. Mary Todd ; she died 189-.
2. John Carver, b. 1874, m. Sadie Clark, 1899.
3. Robert, d. young.

8th generation :

Harry Strong and Mary Todd, his wife, had children.

9th generation :

Louise, Arthur, Helen.

8th generation :

John Carver Strong and Sadie Clark ; had children.

9th generation :

Dorothea, b. May, 1900, d. March, 1901 ; Elaine,
b. Oct., 1901.

7th generation :

5. James Campbell Strong and Antoinette Chase ;
had three children.

8th generation :

Adella Louise, b. Nov., 1859, d. May, 1871.

James Franklin, b. Feb., 1863, m. 1901, Emma A.
Mowrey.

Fred Elmer, b. Feb., 1867, m. 1892, Frances Vir-
ginia Wynn.

8th generation :

J. Franklin Strong and Emma A. Mowrey ; one
child.

9th generation :

Fred, b. Dec. 6th, 1902.

Emma A. Strong, d. Dec. 31st, 1902.

7th generation :

6. John O. Strong and Mary Nugent ; two chil-
dren.

8th generation :

Minnie, Daisy.

7th generation :

8. Charles B. Strong and Sarah Whitney had no children.
9. Gilbert Strong and Mary Whitney had three children.

8th generation :

- Mary Whitney, b. 1872, m. Frank Dutton.
- Harry Gilbert, b. 1878, m. Aug., 1903, Mabel E. Buss.
- Howard, b. 1890.

7th generation :

7. Mary E. Strong and E. B. Olmstead had no children.
10. Louise Catharine and Walter Cheney ; one daughter.

8th generation :

- Mabel, b. 1879.

6th generation :

3. George Strong and Julia Dingman had four children.

7th generation :

1. Mary Catharine, b. 1826, m. 1851, John Cowan, he d. 1893.
2. Nancy Margaret, b. 1828, m. 1st Lauren Ensign, 2d James M. Baily, she d. June, 1885, in Beloit, Kansas.
3. Julia Salome, b. 1832, m. Lorenzo Langmade, she d. Feb. 1900.
4. Phœbe Susanna, b. 1838, m. William H. Cowen, he d. in 1891.

6th generation :

3. George Strong and Julia Dingman.

7th generation :

1. Mary Catharine Strong and John Cowan, children.

8th generation :

1. William Francis, b. 1852, m. Margaret Doyle.
2. John Franklin, b. 1854, m. Rebecka McClosky.
3. Charles Frement, b. 1856, m. Annie Curtis, she d. 1895.
4. Horace Greely, b. 1859, m. Mary Mead.
5. Caroline Sherman, b. 1861, m. Merritt B. Knight.
6. Harry Herkimer, b. 1865.

8th generation :

1. William F. Cowan and Margaret Doyle ; one child.

9th generation :

- Loana, b. Jan. 1881.

8th generation :

2. John F. Cowan and Rebecka McCloskey ; children.

9th generation :

1. Elinor Rose, b. March, 1883.
2. Pierrepont, b. Sept., 1887.
3. Durbin, b. June, 1890, d. April, 1895.
4. Francis Clark, b. Dec., 1894.

8th generation :

3. Charles F. Cowan and Annie Curtis; children.

9th generation :

Charles Curtis, b. 1888, d. Aug. 4th, 1895, of yellow fever at Costa Rica; Louisa May, b. 1890, d. July 7th, 1895, at Costa Rica. The mother also died of yellow fever July 2d, 1895.

8th generation :

4. Horace G. Cowan and Mary Meade; had children.

9th generation :

1. John David, b. Oct., 1887.
2. Virginia Allen, b. 1891.
3. Harold, b. 1897.

7th generation :

2. Nancy Margaret Strong m. 1st Lauren Ensign, 2d James Bailey; one son.

8th generation :

Philip Webster Ensign, b. May, 1858.

7th generation :

3. Julia Salome Strong and Lorenzo Langmade; children.

8th generation :

1. Julia Margaret, b. Jan., 1854, m. G. Webb Bertram.
2. George Strong, b. Aug., 1855, m. Jennie Knight.

3. Katharine Appha, b. Aug., 1860, d. 1883.
4. Eugenie Maude, b. June, 1862, d. Feb., 1900, m. Egbert Bigelow.
5. William Swett, b. May, 1864, m. Margaret Jolie.
6. Edith Emily, b. Jan., 1870, m. Martin Cooper.
7. Louise Amelia, b. April, 1872.

8th generation :

Julia Margaret Langmade and G. Webb Bertram ;
one son.

9th generation :

John, b. Nov., 1877.

8th generation :

2. George S. Langmade and Jennie Knight ;
children.

9th generation :

Forrest, b. Nov., 1883.
Gertrude, b. Sept., 1888.
Reuben L. b. Sept., 1890.
Katharyn, b. Sept., 1892.
Copia, b. Jan., 1898.

CHILDREN OF J. S. AND L. D. LANGMADE.

8th generation :

4. Eugenia Langmade and Egbert Bigelow ;
children.

9th generation :

1. Salome, b. Sept., 1890.

2. Ruth, b. June, 1892.
3. Dorothy Eugenie, b. 1894.
4. Allan, b. 1896.

8th generation :

5. William S. Langmade and Margaret Jolie ; children.

9th generation :

1. Nina Salome, b. 1894.
2. Mildred.
3. Frances Anna, b. 1902.

8th generation :

6. Edith Langmade and Martin Cooper ; children

9th generation :

1. Minerva Katharyn, b. July, 1894.
2. Bertha Frances, b. Oct., 1895.
3. Junia Joyce, June, 1898.
4. Florence Louise, b. Feb., 1901.
5. Marjorie Anna, b. Jan., 1903.

7th generation :

4. Phoebe S. Strong and William H, Cowen ; children.

8th generation :

1. James Cooke, b. Oct., 1866, m., Dec., 1891, 1st Lida Carruthers ; m., Oct., 1898, 2d Annie Cowen Murray.
2. William H. Caldwell, b, Nov. 11th, 1867, m.. Charlotte Terriere, June, 1890.
3. Claude Chappel, b. Feb., 1870, d. Aug., 1870.

8th generation :

1. James C. Cowen and Lida Carruthers ; one child.

9th generation :

Anna Alyda, b. Feb. 20, 1893.

Lida Carruthers Cowen, d. Feb. 20th, 1893.

8th generation :

William H. Cowen and Charlotte Terriere ; children.

9th generation :

Edward Claude, b. March, 1891.

James Carruthers, b. June, 1892.

Frances Kathryn, b. May, 1895.

6th generation :

4. Mary Catharine Strong and Phineas Golden ; children.

7th generation :

1. Amanda Catharine, m. Nels Johnson ; no children.

2. Harriet, b. 1838, m. James Shrigly.

3. James, b. 1840, m. ; no children.

4. Phineas, b. Oct., 1846, m. Margaret McLaren July, 1890.

7th generation :

Harriet Golden and James Shrigly ; one child.

8th generation :

Mary, m. Calvin A. Palmer ; one son.

9th generation :

James Shrigly Palmer, b. 1895.

7th generation :

Phineas Golden and Margaret McLaren ; had children.

8th generation :

Agnes M., b. April, 1891.

Phineas L., Jr., b. Aug., 1892.

Harriet M., b. April 5th, 1895, d. Jan. 29th, 1896.

6th generation :

5. Elijah Herkimer Strong and Julia McGee ; had children.

7th generation :

1. Anne Eliza, b. 1836, d. 1875, m. Amassa Dunshee.

2. Ellen A., b. 1838, m. 1862, Henry M. Crouse.

3. Emma Estelle, b. —, m. C. A. Henderson.

4. Henriette, b. 1850, d. 1895, m. Darius Merritt.

6th generation :

Elijah Herkimer Strong by 2d wife, one child.

7th generation :

John Strong.

7th generation :

Anne Eliza Strong and Amasa Dunshee had children.

8th generation :

1. Frank Strong, b. 1862, m. Maude Hamilton, 1887; he graduated at Princeton University 1885; lawyer at Des Moines.

2. George Wayland, b. 1863, m. 1897, Bertha M. Murphy.

3. Edna B. Dunshee, b. 18—, m. July 22, 1903, Edward L. Mann.

8th generation :

Frank Strong Dunshee and Maude Hamilton; had children.

9th generation :

William Hamilton, b. 1892.

Agnes Maude, b. 1895.

8th generation :

George Wayland Dunshee and Bertha Murphy; children.

9th generation :

Amasa Robert, b. April, 1902.

Twin boys, b. Sept. 12, 1903.

7th generation :

2. Ellen A. Strong and Henry M. Crouse; had children.

8th generation :

1. Edith J., b. Sept. 1863, m. Nov., 1885, W. S. Gilmer; six children.

2. D. Webster, b. Nov., 1865.

3. Frank Strong, b. Nov., 1867.

4. M. Evelyn, b. April, 1872.
5. Henry M., Jr., b. Feb., 1877, m. July, 1900, Isabella Deal; son Henry, b. April, 1901.
6. Nellie, b. Aug., 1879, d. Sept., 1879.

9th generation :

- Edith Crouse and W. S. Gilmer had six children.
 H. Campbell Gilmer, b. April, 1886.
 Howard Gilmer, b. Oct., 1888.
 Mabel Blanche Gilmer, b. Dec., 1889.
 Nellie Estelle, b. May, 1891.
 Paul G., b. May, 1894.
 Julia Edith, b. Sept., 1898.

7th generation :

Emma Estelle Strong and C. A. Henderson ; one child.

8th generation :

Lee Hall Henderson, b. 1877, m. Dec., 1902,
 Lessie May Wilson, b. Nov., 1878; Kentucky
 parents, Scotch descent.

7th generation :

4. Henriette Strong and Darius Merritt ; children.

8th generation :

- Clarence, b. 1882.
 Earle, b. 1884.

6th generation :

6. Nancy Lord and James Waldron ; children.

7th generation :

Samuel, b. 1844, d. 18—, m. Rosette Golden.
Emma, b. 1850, m. Charles Foote ; he d. 1899.

8th generation :

Emma Waldron and Charles Foote ; one son.
Walter, b. 1883.

6th generation :

7. Samuel Lord and Cathern Harwick ; had children.

7th generation :

1. Elizabeth b. 1848, m. 1st Jefferson Titus, 2d Daniel Shedd.
2. Ida, b. 1850, m. Frank Houghton.
3. Ella b 1852, m. Lewis C. Spooner.
4. Clara Florence, b. 1856.
5. Frank, b. 1859, m. Estelle Wetherlow.
6. Manly, b. 1861, m. Lena Butler.

Elizabeth Lord and Jefferson Titus ; had one child.

8th generation :

T. Jay Titus, b. 1880, m., Feb. 1903, Grace C. Phelps.

7th generation :

Ida Lord and Frank Houghton ; had children.

8th generation :

Harry, b. 1881, d. 1897.
Gertrude, b. 1885, d. 1887.

7th generation :

Ella Lord and Lewis C. Spooner ; had children.

8th generation :

Louie, b. 1874, d. 1880.

Paul Lord, b. 1885.

Florence Kathryn, b. July, 1888.

7th generation :

Frank Lord and Estelle Wetherlow ; had one child.

8th generation :

Bessie, b. 1889.

7th generation :

Manly Lord and Lena Butler ; children.

8th generation :

Harry Herkimer, b. 1888.

Pauline, b. 1893.

Donald, b. 1898.

5th generation :

Dorothea (Dolly) Herkimer and James Fox ; had children.

6th generation :

1. James Henry, b. 1808, d. 1867, m. Sylvia Sherwood.

2. Mary Catharine, b. 1811, d. 1890, m. Patrick Fox.

3. Frederick Jeremiah, b. 1813, d. 1887, m. Dancie Clark.

4. John Andrew, b. 1815, m. Janet Hubbel.
5. Matthew Herkimer, b. 1817, m. Eliza Edick ; she d. 1899.
6. Jacob William, b. 1827, d. 1866 ; married, left one child, Dolly.

6th generation :

1. James Henry Fox and Sylvia Sherwood ; had no children.
2. Mary Catharine and Patrick Fox ; had children.

7th generation :

1. Dolly Margaret, m. Delos Cole.
2. Sylvia Catharine, unmarried.
3. Sarah Eliza, m. Wilson Richards.
4. Nancy Elizabeth, m. Adam Dager.

None of those four had children.

6th generation :

Frederick Jeremiah and Dancie Clark Fox ; had children.

7th generation :

1. Elizabeth Katharine, twice m. ; 2d hus. Abner Jones ; children by 2d marriage.

8th generation :

- Paul.
Elizabeth (Bessie).

7th generation :

2. Helen Fox, d. at twelve years.
3. Melissa, b. 1845, m. Edgar Wheeler.

8th generation :

Effie, b. 1868, m. John Sprague.

Melissa Fox and Edgar Wheeler ; had children,
Dora, Frederick M., Agnes E., Adelbert, Rutherford,
Edward, Elmer, Blanche, Sylvia.

7th generation :

4. Georgiana, b. 1847, m. John Wheeler, d. 1882 ;
children.

8th generation :

Ethel.

Daughter name not known.

7th generation :

5. Alice Fox, b. 1851, m. Henry Clarke, d.
1885.

8th generation :

One son, Niel C. Clark, b. 1877, m. Dora Gassen.

7th generation :

6. Mary Fox, b. 1854, m. Esadore Gilbert ; two
children.

8th generation :

Myrtle, b. 1874, m. Clyde Calderherd Slemmons,
1899.

Ione, twenty years younger than Myrtle, b. 1894.

6th generation :

4. John Andrew Fox and Janet Hubbel ; one child.

7th generation :

Antoinette G., m. Mr. Ford ; children.

8th generation :

1. Bertha M., m. Mr. Brown.
2. Leslie A.
3. Edna M.
4. Loena A.
5. Raymond.

6th generation :

5. Matthew Herkimer Fox and Eliza Edick ; had children.

7th generation :

1. Cristina Elizabeth, m. Justin Smith.
2. James Henry Fox, b. 1846, d. 1873, m. Aurelia Spiers.
3. Ella Vannette, m. Josiah Just, one child.

8th generation :

Eleanor Catharine, b. 1885.

7th generation :

1. Cristina Fox and Justin Smith ; had children.

8th generation :

1. Justin Matthew, b. 1873.
2. George Herkimer, b. 1876.
3. Benjamin Just, b. 1878.
4. Clark Sherwood, b. 1881.

7th generation :

James Henry Fox and Aurelia Spiers ; had child,
one son.

8th generation :

James Henry, Jr., b. 1873, m. Susie Alice Cutler.

4th generation :

2. Nicholas, descendants not known.
3. Abraham, descendants removed to Pennsylvania.
4. George Herkimer, b. 1761 ; had four sons and eight daughters.

5th generation :

1. William, removed to Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; children, two sons, Earle and Theodore.
2. Henry.
3. Timothy, settled near Schuyler's Lake ; had dau. Mary, who m. a Mitchell ; had dau. Elizabeth.
4. George.

COPY OF FAMILY REGISTER OF GEORGE HERKIMER,
JR., FOURTH SON OF HENRY HERKIMER, SR., AND
GRANDSON OF JOHN JOST HERKIMER, SR.

George Herkimer, b. 1764, d. 1829.

Mary Loux, his wife, b. in Stone Arabia, 1761 ;
had children as follows :

1. Caty Herkimer, b. 1785.
2. Elizabeth Herkimer, b. 1787.
4. Hannah Herkimer, b. 1789.
5. Henry G. Herkimer, b. 1792.
6. Catrina Herkimer, b. 1794.

7. Marget Herkimer, b. 1796.
8. Mary Herkimer, b. 1799.
9. George Herkimer 2d, b. 1801.
10. William Herkimer, b. 1803.
11. Timothy Herkimer, b. 1806.
12. Delany Herkimer, b. 1809.

I also include what I learn as to their descendants.

1. Caty, m. Herrick ; and had two sons, George and Stephen.

2. Elizabeth, m. Stephen Hubbard, and a few years ago lived at Conesus Lake, N. Y.

5. Henry G. Herkimer, left three sons and five daughters as follows :

1. George, went to Brooklyn.
2. Abner
3. Amisa } went to Melrose, Wisconsin.
4. Lovilla, m. William Martin, Centreville, N. Y.
5. Lucy, m. Caswell, and in 1901, seventy-eight years old, was still living at Exeter, Otsego Co., N. Y., and their son T. A. Caswell at that time was superintendent of schools at Catskill, N. Y.; now living in Rochester, N. Y.

6. Mary, m. Wm. Ensign ; went west.

7. Matilda.

8. Amanda.

9. George Herkimer 2d ; had daughter Anna.

10. William Herkimer, m. Harriet Cable ; had three sons as follows :

1. Theodore B., lives at Belfast, N. Y.
2. Earle, lives at Belfast, N. Y.
3. Irwin.

11. Timothy ; had two sons and two daughters as follows :

Sarah Ann, m. A. Webster.

Mary, m. D. W. Mitchell.

Mary Herkimer Mitchell and her husband D. W. Mitchell live on the old Henry Herkimer farm at the foot of Schuyler Lake, and have a daughter, Lizzie Mitchell; Sarah Ann Webster also lives near there and has an old family Bible, printed at Hanover, Germany, 1530.

4th generation :

Henry, son of Henry and wife Catharine; had children.

5th generation :

1. Joseph, b. 1802, d. 1867, m. Clarissa Cook, b. Nov., 1808, d. 1880.

2. Henry H.

6th generation :

Mrs. Amy Tunnecliffe, descendant of Henry, son of Henry.

7th generation :

Mrs. Mary Timmerman, dau. of Mrs. Tunnecliffe.

5th generation :

3. Robert H., not known; emigrated to Michigan.

4. Alonzo.

5. Jacob, removed to Michigan in 1844.

6. Margaret.

7. Mary.

8. Hannah.

9. Delia.

Joseph Herkimer and Clarissa Cook ; had children.

6th generation :

1. Clarissa Sophia, b. Feb., 1825, d. Sept., 1880,
m. Edward Maxwell.

2. Catharine, July, 1826, d. 1894, m. George
Bungay.

3. Peabody, b. 1829, d. Dec., 1853.

4. Helen, b. June, 1831, d. 1900, m. William
Holmes.

5. Seneca, b. 1833, m. Eliza Young, b. 1841,

6. Delia, b. Feb., 1835, m. William Van Auken.

7. Mary Anne, b. Dec., 1836, m. Horace Lewis.

8. Richard, b. Feb., 1838, d. April, 1855.

9. Phebe, b. Feb. 13th, 1841, m. Joseph Tilyon ;
one son.

10. Joseph, b. June 7th, 1845, d. Feb., 1899, m.
Harriett Cronk.

1. Clarissa Sophia Herkimerⁿ and Edward Max-
well ; had children.

7th generation :

William.

Agnes.

Isadore.

6th generation :

2. Katharine Herkimer and George W. Bungay ;
had children.

7th generation :

John G., m. Louise Schneider.

Robert H., d. unmarried.

John G. Bungay and Louise Schneider; had children.

8th generation :

George Bungay, Marie Bungay.

6th generation :

3. Helen Herkimer and William Holmes; had children.

7th generation :

Clara, m. McCabe ; had one child.

Nellie, m. Northrop ; no children.

Ambrose, not known.

6th generation :

Seneca Herkimer and Eliza Young, his wife ; had children.

7th generation :

1. Warren E., b. Oct., 1866, m. Edith Taylor Fox.

2. Robert H., b. Feb., 1870, m. Ella V. Smith.

3. Magdalene, b. Jan., 1872, d. July, 1872.

7th generation :

Robert Herkimer and Ella V. Smith; had one child.

8th generation :

Olivia Vida, b. July 28th, 1894.

6th generation :

Delia Herkimer, m. William Van Auken ; children

7th generation :

Tunis, m. Millie McCarty ; no children.

Kate, m. Charles McCarty ; two children.

Lizzie, m. George Elwood ; has two children.

6th generation :

Mary Anne, m. Horace Lewis ; has one son.

7th generation :

Russell D.

6th generation :

Phebe, m. Joseph Tilyon ; one son.

7th generation :

Joseph Herkimer and Harriet Clark ; one son
Ralph.

5th generation :

Jacob Herkimer, fifth son of Henry, son of Henry, emigrated to Michigan in 1844, or soon after; he had six sons and three daughters; the names as far as known.

6th generation :

John Nicholas, *John E., son of Thomas, son of Jacob,*

Catharine, m. De Mott, near Niles, Mich.

Elizabeth Aena, m. 1844, James Badger.

7th generation :

Had four sons and three daughters ; Mrs. Cecelia

C. B. Messenger, Laporte, Indiana ; others names unknown.

Of the daughters of Henry Herkimer of the third generation, I could learn nothing of Elizabeth, Magdalen and Anna.

4th generation :

Gertrude, m. a Mr. Burr, and lived in Watertown, N. Y.

5th generation :

Had one daughter, Mrs. Buckley.

4th generation :

Katharine Herkimer and Peter Schuyler ; had children.

5th generation :

1. Peter, m. Sophia Cook, of Cazenovia.
2. John, m. Mary McCord.
3. Elizabeth, m. Du Colon.
4. Nancy, m. Mires.
5. Margaret, m. Solomon Mayer.
6. Simeon, m. Sarah Evans.
7. Abraham, m. Sarah Sutherland.
8. Joseph, m. Margaret McCord.

Peter Schuyler and Sophia Cook ; had children.

6th generation :

Sophia, Martha, Electra, Juliette.

The other children I have not been able to trace.

Sons of John Jost Herkimer and Catharine, his wife.

3d generation :

Joseph Herkimer left two sons.

4th generation :

Joseph and Nicholas ; could not trace them.

3d generation :

George Herkimer and Alyda Schuyler ; had children, seven in number.

4th generation :

John, who was judge and member of Assembly in 1822.

Joseph, b. 1776, who d. 1824, m. Eunice Trowbridge.

Gertrude, b. 1785, d. 1873, m. Jacob I. Eacher.

Joseph Herkimer and Eunice Trowbridge ; had children.

5th generation :

1. Warren, b. 1805, d. 1878, m. Annie Foley.

2. Maria, b. , m. Daniel McMillan.

3. Anna Eliza, m. Zenas Greene.

4. Emily, b. 1813, d. 1899, m. Lester Greene.

5. Alyda, m. Volney Eaton.

1. Warren Herkimer and Annie Foley, his wife ; had children.

6th generation :

1. Horace.

2. Clark.
3. Amanda.
4. Mary, m. William Brayton.

4. Mary Herkimer and William Brayton; had children.

7th generation :

- Harry.
- Jessie.
- Mary Louise.
- Warren H.

5th generation :

4. Emily Herkimer and Lester Greene ; children.

6th generation :

A. H. Greene, Little Falls, N. Y. ; could obtain no information,

3d generation:

John Herkimer, d. 1817; unmarried.

The daughters of Johan Jost Herkimer I am not able to place according to their ages.

3d generation :

Elizabeth Barbara Herkimer and Peter D. Schuyler ; had children.

4th generation :

1. Peter, b. 1745, m. Katharine Herkimer, dau. of Henry Herkimer.

2. Hon Yost (John Joseph), b. 1747, d. 1810.

3. David.

4. Catharine Elizabeth, b. about 1751, d. 1800, m. Joseph Herkimer, oldest son of Henry Herkimer.

5. Anna ; nothing could be learned of her.

6. Nicholas, b. 1760.

For Peter Schuyler and Katharine Herkimer, see page 97, under Henry Herkimer's descendants.

Of the descendants of Hon Yost I could learn nothing ; of David and Anna could learn nothing.

Katharine Elizabeth Schuyler and Joseph Herkimer's children are brought down in Page 98, under head of descendants of Joseph Herkimer and Katharine E. Schuyler.

Nicholas Schuyler, b. 1760 ; had children.

5th generation :

1. Nicholas, b. 1796, m. Lydia Greene.

2. Peter Schuyler.

3. Henry Schuyler.

4. George Schuyler.

Nicholas Schuyler and Lydia Greene ; had children.

6th generation :

Felix, b. 1824, m. Francis Casler.

George N. Schuyler.

Nicholas Schuyler, of Danube, N. Y.

3d generation :

Gertrude Herkimer (dau. of Johan Jost), m. 1st Lt. Wormoth ; had one daughter.

4th generation :

Gertrude, m. Major John Frey ; taken prisoner at Oriskany.

3d generation :

Katharine Herkimer and George Henry Bell ; had children.

4th generation :

Nicholas ; killed by the Indians.

Joseph ; killed by the Indians.

3rd generation :

Mary Herkimer and Rev. Abraham Rosecrantz.

4th generation :

Son, Nicholas ; I could not learn the names of others but a descendant of Rev. Abraham and Mary Herkimer Rosecrantz married the father of Mr. Peter Starring, of Little Falls, N. Y.

3rd generation :

Anna Herkimer and Peter Ten Broeck ; had son.

4th generation :

Nicholas, mentioned in General Herkimer's will.

The descendants of the daughters of Johan Jost Herkimer.

3rd generation :

Delia Herkimer and Col. Peter Bellinger ; had children.

4th generation :

Frederick Bellinger.

Gertrude, b. 1762, d. 1831, m. Nicholas Casler.

Catharine, m. 1st Lt. Petry, killed at Oriskany ; in 1784, m. 2d Johannes Bellinger.

Catharine Bellinger and Lt. Petry, had one son.

5th generation :

Peter Bellinger Petrie, m. Elizabeth Foster.

Catharine and Johannes Bellinger, had daughter.

5th generation :

Gertrude Bellinger.

4th generation :

Gertrude Bellinger and Nicholas Casler ; had children.

5th generation :

1. Peter Casler, m. Betsy Eysman.

2. Delia Casler, m. Jacob Harter.

3. Richard Casler, m. Jane Young.

4. Robert Casler, m. Zina Zoller.

5. Nicholas Casler, m. Polly Starring.

6. Madaline Casler, m. Jacob Vrooman.

5th generation :

Peter Bellinger Petrie and Elizabeth Foster ; had one child.

6th generation :

Hiram Herkimer Petrie, b. 1812 ; has ⁶ children.

7th generation :

Mary Ellen, m. Henry C. Tallman, Manistee, Mich.

Florence, a teacher in Manistee.

Engene a member of Canastota NY

Charles a member in Tully NY

Francis a member in Tully NY

James a member in Tully NY

*32 only
one living*

5th generation :

Delia Casler and Jacob Harter ; children.

6th generation :

Gertrude Harter.

Catharine Harter.

Mary Harter.

3d generation :

Madaline (Lany) Herkimer, m. 1st Warner Dygert, son Peter S. Dygert ; he was killed at Oriskany ; she m. 2d Nicholas Snell ; their children.

4th generation :

Anna Dygert, m. Capt. Conrad Folts, b. 1747, d. 1793.

Capt. Conrad Folts, son of Jacob Folts and Gertrude Petrie.

Anna Dygert and Conrad Folts ; had children.

5th generation :

1. Lt. Jacob C. Folts, b. 1775, m. Elizabeth Staly, daughter of (Steele) George Staly and Dorothea Shomaker.

2. Warner Folts, d. 1837, m. Mary Getman, dau. of John Getman ; one son.

6th generation :

1. Daniel Folts, b. 1806, m. Mary Getman, dau. of Frederick Getman.

2. Warner Folts.

7th generation :

Estella Folts, daughter of Warner Folts, m. Frank D. Callan.

5th generation :

Jacob Folts and Elizabeth Staly ; had children.

6th generation :

Madaline, b. 1796, d. 1873, m. Henry Dygert.

Conrad, b. 1798, d. 1871.

Dorothea, b. 1802, d. 1866, m. John Edick.

George, b. 1804, d. 1870, m. Eliza Murray.

Mary, b. 1807, d. —, m. 1854, Mr. Rev. A. W. Seely.

Descendants of Madaline Herkimer and Warner Dygert.

6th generation :

Children of Jacob Folts and Elizabeth Staly.

Jacob, b. 1808, d. unmarried.

Elizabeth, b. 1811 ; unmarried.

Benjamin, b. 1813 ; twice married.

Daniel, b. 1815, m. Harriett Ellsworth Merrill.

Col. John, b. 1817, m. Mary Piper.

David, b. 1822 ; m. Harriett House.

3d generation :

Elizabeth Herkimer and Captain Hendrick Frey ; had children.

4th generation :

Margaret, m. Captain Cochran.

Margaret Frey and Captain Cochran ; had daughter.

5th generation :

Eliza, m. Alfred Conklin.

Eliza and Alfred Conklin ; had son.

6th generation :

Roscoe Conklin, m. Miss Seymonr, dau. of Ex-Governor Seymour of New York.

